

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
J. P. FAULKNER, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XIV. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 14, 1912

One Dollar a year. No. 20

For the Best

Men's Shoes

Men's Suits

Men's Shirts

Men's Underwear

Men's Hats

Men's Trousers

AND

Men's Overcoats

SEE

R. R. COYLE

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday, but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number of students on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Secy. Berea, Ky.

INTERESTING ITEMS

This week our columns are full of the latest news, including that of the Electoral Vote, and of the War in the East together with the various Editorials on the first and second pages.

Page two records a great movement now on foot for the improvement of conditions for children all over the country.

The article, "The Farmer-Teacher," under Our Teachers Department on page three is of special interest; also the article, "Wash Day Made Easy," on the same page gives pointers well worthy of notice.

Farmers should not fail to read page seven, especially the two articles, "Holding up the Vegetables," and "Caring for the Calves," which deal with very important topics in a very practical way.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

PAGE FIRST

Editorials

Kentucky News

World News

United States News.

PAGE TWO.

Editorials.

Child Welfare Conference.

PAGE THREE

Our Teachers Department.

Home Course in Domestic Science.

Sermon.

Sunday School Lesson.

PAGE FOUR

Locals.

PAGE FIVE

Children's Column.

Kitchen Cabinet.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PAGE SIX

Serial Story.

PAGE SEVEN

Intensive Farming

PAGE EIGHT

Eastern Kentucky News.

FEW CHANGES IN ELECTORAL VOTE

LAST WEEK'S FIGURES PRACTI-
CALLY CORRECT

Wilson Gets Illinois and Roosevelt will
Probably get California.

The electoral vote, according to returns last week, Wilson 431, Roosevelt 85, and Taft 15. During the week these figures have changed slightly, and two or three states are in doubt. Notable changes were that of Illinois from the Roosevelt to the Wilson column, and Minnesota and Michigan from the Wilson to the Roosevelt column. In The Citizen's summary Taft was given Wyoming, but later returns place it in the Wilson column. The figures now as definitely as can be ascertained are by states as follows:

Revised Electoral College Table			
State	Taft	Wilson	Roosevelt
Alabama	12	..	..
Arizona	3	..	..
Arkansas	9	..	..
*California (Doubtful)	..	..	..
Colorado	6	..	..
Connecticut	7	..	..
Delaware	3	..	..
Florida	6	..	..
Georgia	14	..	..
Idaho	4	..	..
Illinois	29	..	..
Indiana	15	..	..
Iowa	13	..	..
Kansas	10	..	..
Kentucky	13	..	..
Louisiana	10	..	..
Maine	6	..	..
Maryland	18	..	..
Massachusetts	18	..	..
Michigan	15	..	..
Minnesota	12	..	..
Mississippi	10	..	..
Missouri	18	..	..
Montana	4	..	..
Nebraska	8	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..
N. Hamp're	4	..	..
N. Jersey	14	..	..
N. Mexico	3	..	..
New York	45	..	..
N. Carolina	12	..	..
N. Dakota	5	..	..
Ohio	24	..	..
Oklahoma	10	..	..
Oregon	5	..	..
Pennsylv'a	38	..	..
Rhode I'nd	5	..	..
S. Carolina	9	..	..
S. Dakota	5	..	..
Tennessee	12	..	..
Texas	20	..	..
Utah	4	..	..
Vermont	4	..	..
Virginia	12	..	..
Washington	7	..	..
W. Virginia	8	..	..
Wisconsin	13	..	..
*Wyoming	..	..	..
Total	12	426	77
*Doubtful	..	..	..
California 13...	..	..	0
Wyoming 3	..	..	0

Continued on page five

CASH BASIS

For some time the stockholders of The Citizen have been debating the matter of adopting the cash basis for subscriptions, and along with it the policy of stopping all subscriptions at the end of the time paid for whether notified by the subscriber to do so or not. As intimated in an editorial, a few weeks ago, the arguments on both sides of this question were being weighed, and the result is that we are authorized to announce that no more credit subscriptions will be received, and that as soon as proper notification can be made, or about December 1st, we shall begin to stop subscriptions on expiration.

There are four good reasons for this change in policy:

1. It is much less trouble to handle a cash subscription and less costly from the standpoint of office or agent's work.

2. Even if our subscription list should be somewhat smaller, the receipts will no doubt be larger owing to the fact that some few people subscribe with no intention of paying, and others who are at the time well intentioned and perfectly honest, do not pay, the cost to us, of the endeavor to collect, in many cases, being much more than the price of the paper.

3. On the credit basis it is necessary not to discontinue some subscriptions after expiration, and, if some, then all. Consequently the paper often loses a year's subscription, the subscriber failing to realize that he is both legally and in honor bound to pay if he does not notify the office that he wishes his subscription discontinued.

4. "Pay as you go" is the best policy in every line of business, and it works as well for the buyer as the seller. And there is the least reason of all why it should not apply to the newspaper business.

In letters to all of our subscribers who are in arrears we have recently urged that they get on the paid up list, anticipating the time when we should adopt this new basis, and the response to this request has been generous, so that the number of our cash subscribers is constantly increasing, while the unpaid list is dwindling. We hope by the end of the month to have an altogether paid up list.

We urge all subscribers, therefore, to look at the date on the address of their Citizen to see if they are on the paid up list, and if not, to remit as soon as possible. The Citizen goes to press this week on Thursday morning, November 14th. Any subscription, therefore, with the date previous to November 15th, 1912, is on the unpaid list, and there is due us one of two things—a notice to stop or remittance for the new year.

TAFT A VICTIM

History will deal much more sympathetically with Mr. Taft than did the popular majority at the polls, and its verdict will not be long delayed. Blameworthy as he has been in some respects, the fate that has overtaken him was not deserved. There will be a revision of the popular judgment as to him and it will be tempered by knowledge and sympathy. Some revenges that appear to be successful are dearly paid for in time.

As President, Mr. Taft will leave a record of many triumphs and a single conspicuous and fatal blunder. He has been a constitutional magistrate, governing by law and not by caprice. He has given us the greatest Supreme Court since the days of Marshall and Story. He was the first President to enforce the criminal clauses of the Sherman law. He has urged the reform or judicial procedure. He has powerfully supported the cause of arbitration. He has worked for reciprocity. He has suppressed jingoism. He has promoted civil-service reform. He brought about the corporation tax. He has had regard for economy.

Mr. Taft's stumbling block has been the tariff. He signed the Payne-Aldrich bill which he should have vetoed, and he vetoed the non-partisan bills reducing the cost of living which he should have signed. No doubt he deserved punishment for these errors, but not at the hands of men calling themselves high-tariff Republicans, not at the hands of States like Pennsylvania, not at the hands of industrial oligarchies like Rhode Island.

Judged either by his virtues or his mistakes, here is a President who has met unmerited humiliation. Defeat was necessary and inevitable, but only by treachery and ingratitude could it be made so overwhelming as to amount to a stigma.

We believe that an informed and charitable public opinion will presently transfer this reproach from the man to the system. The man will be remembered for the good that he has done. The system, of which he has been the most notable victim, will be destroyed.

—NEW YORK WORLD.

MORE LOSSES FOR TURKS

ALLIED ARMIES INVEST CONSTAN-
TINOPLE

Salonica Captured by the Greeks—
Diplomatic Circles Stirred.

Another week has passed, and again the Turks have met with nothing but reverses. The allied armies have pressed their foes back within the outer defenses of Constantinople, thus cutting off Adrianople and a few other garrisoned places from connection with the Turkish capital, and all means of succor. Repeated dispatches have been received, which state that Adrianople has fallen, but these have not been confirmed, tho it is not thought that the garrison can hold out many days.

Salonica, a Turkish stronghold in Macedonia, was captured by the Greeks the 8th inst., crown Prince Constantine receiving the surrender of the 25,000 Turks, and paroling them until the end of the war.

This is the most notable victory accredited to the Greek contingent, and is of as much importance to them as the capture at Uskati to the Serbians. There is great rejoicing throughout the nation. A Greek governor has been appointed, and the king has gone to visit the captured city.

Early accounts contain reports of the slaughter of the Christians by the Turks, but these have been denied. There have also been persistent reports of a reign of terror in Constantinople, the Turks being charged with the massacre of foreign

Continued on Page Five

WORLD NEWS

General European War Feared—Another Mexican Revolt—Europe Likes Woodrow Wilson—Ambassador Bryce Resigns.

EUROPE THREATENED WITH
GENERAL WAR

The situation in Europe is becoming intense over the Balkan War. The six great powers are in two camps, the triple alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) being opposed by the triple entente (France, Great Britain and Russia.) The triple alliance is inclined to favor Turkey, while the triple entente is more friendly to the allies. Austria-Hungary leads on the part of the alliance, her grievance being that she cannot allow Serbia to have an Adriatic port.

ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLT
Mexico is threatened with another revolt, this time Gen. Trevino being suggested for provisional president. The Zapatist outlaws favor the introduction of the guillotine as a means of making way with their political opponents.

EUROPE PLEASED
Europe in general is pleased with the election of Woodrow Wilson last Tuesday. London papers speak in high terms of the president elect, while expressing sympathy with Pres. Taft and in a measure justifying Col. Roosevelt's course. In Berlin the success of the Democrats is hailed with delight. Paris is also pleased and predicts a successful administration.

AGED DIPLOMAT RETURNS
The British Ambassador to the United States, the Hon. Jas. Bryce, has tendered his resignation, and will soon return to England. Mr. Bryce is held with high esteem in both countries.

SEE CHRISMAN FOR STOVES and RANGES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Exclusive agent for "The Foster Line"

Cut Rates on Comforts and All Wool Blankets

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Cruisers Dispatched to the Dardanelles—Politicians Suggest Cabinet for President Elect Wilson—"Uncle Joe's" Days are Numbered—Four States Join the Woman Suffrage Column—Hooper Has Made Good—President Taft Rallies Defeated Forces.

WILL PROTECT AMERICANS

So serious is the war situation in the Balkan region that the United States government is hastening cruisers Tennessee and Montana to Turkish waters to protect American citizens.

UNCLE JOE DEFEATED

Uncle Joe Cannon succumbed to the landslide last Tuesday being defeated by Frank T. O'Hair. Uncle Joe is called the "old gray wolf" in Danville, Ill., and it was thought that he had a lifelong job at Washington, but he will probably never return to Congress after the coming session.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VICTORIES

Whether women should be given the right to vote was passed upon Tuesday in five states with an affirmative vote in Michigan, Oregon, Arizona and Kansas, and a negative vote in Wisconsin. There are all told, ten states in which women have the same right at the polls accorded to men.

HOOPER RE-ELECTED

Gov. Hooper was re-elected in Tennessee. His majority over MacMillan, Democrat being between five and ten thousand. It is thought that Patterson will fall of election in the United States Senate.

CABINET MAKERS BUSY

Gov. Wilson's troubles have begun, the different factions in his party presenting a slate for his cabinet. The clamor for an extra session is also pretty loud, but the president-elect so far maintains a discreet silence, saying that his first word will be his official announcement, and that he proposes to be a good listener. He has declared now for a va-

Continued on page five

Kentucky's Cabinet Timber—Health Board Exonerated—Miscellaneous Wreck L. & N. Train—Kentucky's Republican Vote—New Trial for Dolan—Pellagra and Hook Worm Allied.

KENTUCKY CABINET TIMBER

Former Gov. Beckham was mentioned at the Baltimore convention as being worthy of cabinet honors. Ollie James, who has been very active in the campaign, is also said to be looked upon with much favor by the President elect.

Urey Woodson, Judge Alex P. Humphrey, Judge Samuel Wilson and J. N. Camden are the other Kentuckians whose names are mentioned in this connection.

L. & N. WRECK

The fast train known as the "Florida Limited" crashed into a carload of steel standing on a switch at Bedford, two miles south of Paris, Ky., about 10:30 p. m. last Friday.

The engineer was killed outright, the fireman badly scalded and several passengers severely shaken up, some sustaining serious injuries.

Investigations show that the train was wrecked intentionally, as the switch light was gone and there were evidences that the switch lock had been broken with some heavy instrument.

ACCOUNTS OF HEALTH BOARD SQUARE

For nearly five months State Inspector Goodpastor has been giving the State Board of Health a thorough investigation and announces that the accounts balance to a penny.

The Inspector shows that the Health Dept. has cost the state less than five thousand per year for the thirty-three years of its existence.

During the incumbency of Dr. J. N. McCormick, who has been connected with the Dept. for twenty-nine years, an aggregate of \$138, 154.11 has been expended.

Continued on Page Five

NOW IS THE TIME

to see us about your Roof. Winter will be here soon. Orders are coming in fast. The price of steel is advancing rapidly. The Best Time is Right Now. Drop us a card in order to get you on our list.

Berea School of Roofing
HENRY LENGFELLNER, Mgr.

We have the goods—the quality of workmanship and the right price. \$5.00 per square for a roof worth \$6.00 to \$7.00 is cheaper than \$4.00 for a roof worth only \$3.99. Just like your Galvanized fence so your Galvanized Roofing will rust if you get the cheap kind

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year	\$1.00
Six Months	.60
Three Months	.35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHEWING GUM

A few weeks ago we had an editorial on ugly habits, but did not by any means exhaust the list.

A habit that is said to be peculiar to Americans, and which lowers them in the estimation of cultured people of other countries is the chewing gum habit—tool habit, as it used to be called.

This habit has become so notorious with American women that it is said Londoners pick them out as they go in small or large companies along the streets, and exclaim to each other, "There go the gum chewers."

In some portions of the country and in some towns this habit is more prevalent than in others. It is not an uncommon thing in some places to see women, girls, and little children coming into church late, busily engaged chewing a cud, and they may some times be seen to catch the gum between their teeth, and pull it out in thin strings in order to attract particular attention, or is it to increase the flavor?

On trains the cud chewing habit is very common, no trip for a shorter or longer distance yielding its due amount of pleasure, unless the mother and all the children are well supplied with chewing gum. And the habit is even known in schools, and prevalent in spite of all injunctions to the contrary, and regardless of the composition of the stuff chewed. It is an exceedingly ugly habit but, of course, only a man who never has befouled his mouth with tobacco, and soiled the floors, the hearth, the fire place, and the sidewalks with his besmearings, can afford to squeal. One can be more nearly decent chewing gum than tobacco, for the gum chewer does not have to spit.

FIGHT DIRT IF YOU WOULD BE SUCCESSFUL

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside a contributor writes about the material value of cleanliness on a farm. Following is an extract:

"The clean pigsty—oh, pigsties can be kept clean; my father raised Cain if the piggeries on his farm were allowed to get dirty—conduces to healthy pig mothers and pig children. Clean stalls for horses make horses look better and sell better. A clean stall makes a better horse. Go to the cow-barn. The farmer who lets this place get dirty—which above all others should be kept clean—the farmer who compels his own cows to wallow in filth, is a failure. He has difficulty selling his milk. His cows do not keep in condition. His hired man, he himself becomes slovenly and slovenly and careless in other work, if he has to milk cows in a dirty, filthy stable. Dirt gets into his blood.

"We learned long ago that chickens do fifty per cent better if the hen-house is kept wholesome, if the chickens are given half a chance to keep themselves as clean as they would do in their natural wild state. The chickens are trying to earn money for us.

"Then tools. The plow thickly coated with rust is a dirty plow. The mowing-machine permitted to stand unprotected in the open or half protected in a shed which is falling down, when not in use, gets rusty; and no amount of oiling and greasing can put it back in as good condition for business as it would be if it were properly housed after mowing is done."

Might Be Good Idea.

It is interesting to think of the waste of time and money, and sometimes temper, which could be avoided if education in housekeeping were recognized as a part of the school curriculum.—Exchange.

TO GET RID OF BLUES

Will Power is a Sure Cure to Drive Them Away

How often do you open your eyes in the morning upon a day whose outlook seems really too discouraging to be faced, when the whole world seems a mixture of lamplblack and bluing, when your friends are viewed with a jaundiced eye and your family seems sadly in need of reformation, when the air you breathe seems laden with microbes and the sunlight is filtered through a cloud of woe and your thoughts about things in general are unfit for publication?

What is the matter with you? What is the difference between yourself of yesterday and yourself of today? "Oh, well," you say, "I've got the blues; that's what's the matter with me." And you assume the air of one who walks alone, shrouded in your own exclusive individuality; the laughter of the light hearted sounds ribald in your ears, and doom and despair and canker and grief are your portion.

In such a state of mind how disgusting to be told that your blues are only a poison generated by your emotions and highly injurious to your tissues if you persist in them. "But how can I help being blue?" you whine. "It's a condition of the mind." "Not at all," says the scientist; "it's a condition of the body. You have eaten imprudently, or your meals have been irregular, or your exercise has been irregular, or your emotions have been under the influence of some emotion of anger or worry. Don't you know that a continued state of hatred will profoundly modify tissue and all physiological functions? Don't you know that the ptomaine generated by hatred is one of the deadliest poisons known to science and that on the other hand, the cheerful emotions are nutritive and healthily stimulating?"

To use the actual language of science, "the primary cause of the blues may be vested in some weak or diseased organ of the body which is manufacturing ptomaines." The primary cause may be in the mind from social, domestic, financial or religious causes, but in the will alone may be the cure for the blues be found.

Since our bodies are under the absolute control of our wills it is only necessary to direct the will to drive out of consciousness any disturbing emotion or conviction, and the bodily state corresponding to it will at once be driven from the body.—Ex.

WE ARE BEING MADE.

In one of George MacDonald's books there is this fragment of conversation: "I wonder why God made me," said Mrs. Fabur, bitterly. "I'm sure I don't know where is the use of making me." "Perhaps not much yet," replied Dorothy, "but then he isn't done with you yet. He is making you now, and you don't like it."

Dorothy's philosophy, could we get it deep into our hearts, would greatly help us. We must learn the lesson that the problem of this life is not in escaping hard and painful things, but rather in getting out of such experiences a re-ignition which should make the heart gentle and the life sweet.

We must learn that we are not made, but only in the process of making. Therefore we ought not to complain at the strokes of the chisel that is fashioning us.

A recent writer tells the legend of "The Complaining Diamond." The rough stone cries out under the blows of the lapidary: "I cannot understand. Why should I suffer in this way?" The lapidary replies, "Wait; what thou knowest not now thou shalt know hereafter."

And out of all this came the famous Kohinoor to sparkle in the monarch's crown.

The Master of Life holds the mallet, and he clips away what is necessary to give his own features on the stubborn stone. We feel only the sharp edge of the chisel.

Even God (let us say it reverently) cannot make character in a day.

We complain of his slow making of us because we forget it takes time and much fashioning for the finished work. The young man makes a failure. He cannot see that it may be the making of him. One may succeed too easily and quickly. One may fail to learn his limitations, or to know the world as it is, or his work.

All who have succeeded permanently have suffered the blows, the grindings, the polishing which the Kohinoor had to undergo.

We are being made.

And to all of us there is the teaching of Dorothy's philosophy and the complaining diamond. We who are older bear upon our cheeks and brows the marks of the chisel. Sometimes the strokes were delicate and sometimes sharp. They were needed to make us what we are.

It is God's slow process.

What we may be doth not yet appear, but we know that the hand of the Artist and the pattern are Divine.

Extinct?

What has become of the old-fashioned boy of whom it was claimed that he was double-jointed? There used to be one in every neighborhood.—Topeka Capital.

DISPLAY TO COST MANY THOUSAND

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT AND CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE NOVEMBER 21-30.

TO BE HELD IN BIG ARMOY

For The Redemption of the Young of the Present Generation and Future Generations Great Meeting Will Be Held.

The Kentucky Child Welfare Conference and Exhibit, designed for the ultimate redemption of the children of Kentucky, even until the third and fourth generations and primarily designed for the reclamation of these children of the present generation, will be held in the commodious First Regiment Armory in Louisville, November 21-30. The exhibit proper will be in session ten days. The conference will be in session three days, November 25-26-27 and the conference will be held in the Warren Memorial Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Broadway, one of the most convenient meeting places in Louisville.

That the child is father to the man is the belief of those back of the Child Welfare Exhibit, and to give the child at least an even break for health, liberty and pursuit of happiness its aim.

The purpose of the exhibit will be shown "What we are doing for children; what we are not doing for children; what we ought to do for children."

The Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit organization has been in existence since last January, but its work has been so unostentatious, so quiet, so unobtrusive that few realize its magnitude and scope. Beginning the night of November 21 at 8 o'clock and lasting ten days the public will have an opportunity to judge of the vastness of the undertaking. The exhibit will be held at the armory and will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night with the exception of Sunday and Thanksgiving day, when it will open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 10 o'clock at night.

Scope Comprehensive. Everything that relates to the child, and through the child to the parent, will be dealt with. To epitomize the exhibit it will consist of screens, moving pictures, live exhibits, model dairy, model tenement, free clinics, model dining-room and kitchen, dirty and clean barn, model playground, demonstration of the work done at the School for the Blind and the Babies' Milk Fund will have a booth which will be in charge of a trained nurse, where mothers can leave their babies, and where fresh pure milk will be provided.

The conditions and needs of Kentucky children will be shown in the following sections: Health, schools, the child and the law, settlements and educational movement, recreation, industrial conditions, moral and religious life, country life and schools, philanthropy and homes.

Five hundred volunteer "explainers" working in four-hour shifts will be well drilled in the particular branch they are to elucidate and will give any information desired.

The officers of the Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit are: Mrs. Morris Belknap, president; Mrs. Alfred Brandies, first vice president; Miss Elizabeth Walsh, second vice president; Mrs. L. W. Thompson, secretary; Dr. Anna Louis Strong, director; Miss Adele Brandies, assistant director.

Various committees and subcommittees have been working in their departments and the results already accomplished have been extremely gratifying to those in charge.

Much Detail Involved. The tremendous amount of detail work attached to such a stupendous undertaking can be grasped only faintly by a visit to the headquarters in the Armory. The only handicap thus far encountered is the very serious one of money. The New York Child Welfare Exhibit shows cost \$100,000 and were visited by 250,000. The screens

used there were used in Chicago, and in addition \$50,000 was expended. Their efforts were awarded by an attendance of 410,000. Exhibits have been held in Kansas City and Northampton, Mass., and are to be held in St. Louis and Montreal. Then Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit has secured nearly \$4,000 so far, but much more is needed. Donations may be sent to the Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit at the Armory.

The Child Welfare Exhibit has been accorded the hearty co-operation of the Board of Health, Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, various charity organizations and the churches. Statistics have been looked up, information of technical character furnished, reports on local conditions in various branches have been submitted and tabulated after being verified. The various committees total 230 men and women. But, as is usually the case where committees are appointed, a few active spirits do the work and the others come strong on the suggestion end. That the workers, the real workers, have been unremitting in their efforts is shown by the splendid results achieved.

On Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, November 22-23, the Historical Pageant given in Central Park in May, 1911, will be repeated.

The directors and managers of the Louisville Exhibit have been preparing for their great task since the National Child Labor Association held its annual convention in Louisville last January. The enthusiasm and inspiration aroused at that time has been productive of such excellent results that Dr. Strong unhesitatingly asserts that the Louisville Exhibit will be the most enjoyable and successful in the history of the entire movement. She has secured the services of 500 young Louisville girls who are studying their various parts and will devote their full time during the week of the exhibit to explaining the various exhibits and giving information and guidance to visitors.



used there were used in Chicago, and in addition \$50,000 was expended. Their efforts were awarded by an attendance of 410,000. Exhibits have been held in Kansas City and Northampton, Mass., and are to be held in St. Louis and Montreal. Then Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit has secured nearly \$4,000 so far, but much more is needed. Donations may be sent to the Kentucky Child Welfare Exhibit at the Armory.

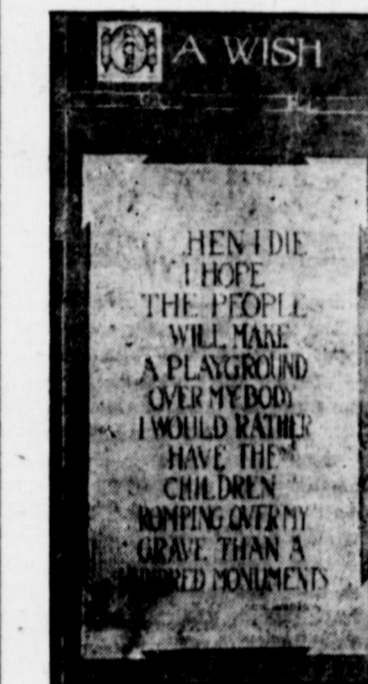
The Child Welfare Exhibit has been accorded the hearty co-operation of the Board of Health, Board of Tuberculosis Hospital, various charity organizations and the churches. Statistics have been looked up, information of technical character furnished, reports on local conditions in various branches have been submitted and tabulated after being verified. The various committees total 230 men and women. But, as is usually the case where committees are appointed, a few active spirits do the work and the others come strong on the suggestion end. That the workers, the real workers, have been unremitting in their efforts is shown by the splendid results achieved.

CHILDREN TO ENTERTAIN

Choruses of school children, folk-dancing and gymnastic exhibitions, kindergarten and folk-games, drills and athletic contests by the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., the Turners, and many other organizations, will take place in the Central Court every afternoon and evening except Sunday. Free moving pictures on Child Welfare will be given afternoon and evening.

On Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, November 22-23, the Historical Pageant given in Central Park in May, 1911, will be repeated.

The directors and managers of the Louisville Exhibit have been preparing for their great task since the National Child Labor Association held its annual convention in Louisville last January. The enthusiasm and inspiration aroused at that time has been productive of such excellent results that Dr. Strong unhesitatingly asserts that the Louisville Exhibit will be the most enjoyable and successful in the history of the entire movement. She has secured the services of 500 young Louisville girls who are studying their various parts and will devote their full time during the week of the exhibit to explaining the various exhibits and giving information and guidance to visitors.



GREAT SCHOOL CONVENTION.

In connection with the Kentucky Child Welfare Conference and Exhibit, two other notable conventions will be held in Louisville: the Child Welfare Conference proper will be held November 25th and the Exhibit will continue until November 30th. The Southern Educational Association will hold its annual convention at Louisville, beginning November 28th and continuing three days. It is expected that one thousand southern teachers will attend this convention. Mrs. Charles C. Weaver, of Louisville, has taken advantage of the Southern Educational Association and of the Child Welfare Conference, which will be in progress at that time, to call a convention of school improvement workers, the first ever held in the world.

PROGRAM

Child Welfare Conference

WARREN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

- 1.—Monday Morning, November 25, 10 O'Clock.
Prof. B. P. Huntoon, presiding.
A—Opening remarks by the Chairman. "Foods and Feed in Relation to Infants' Mortality."—Dr. J. Rowan Morison. Discussion opened by Mrs. Lettsworth Smith.
B—"Preventable Blindness in Kentucky."—Dr. J. A. Stucky, Lexington Ky.; Miss Linda Nevill, Lexington, Ky. Discussion opened by the Chairman of the meeting, Prof. B. B. Huntoon.
- Monday Afternoon, November 25th, 3 O'Clock.
A—"Eugenics and Sex Hygiene."—Dr. J. B. Marvin presiding.
A—"Eugenics and Child Welfare."—Dr. John G. Trawick.
B—"Sex Education and Hygiene."—Chas. G. Birtwell. Discussion opened by Mrs. P. B. Semple.
- 3.—Monday Evening, November 25th, 8 O'Clock.
Mrs. Morris B. Belknap, President of the Exhibit and Conference, presiding. Opening Address by the Presiding Officer. Address, "The Community's Obligation to Its Children."—Dr. E. T. Devine, New York.
- 4.—Tuesday Morning, November 26th, 10 O'Clock.
"Education."—Prof. T. Y. Coates, Frankfort, Ky., presiding.
A—"Problem of the Rural School." Subject presented by Presiding Officer and Prof. Barksdale Hamlet, Frankfort, Ky. Discussion to be opened by Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver, Louisville, Ky.
B—"The Wider Use of the School Plan." Subject presented by Miss Pauline Witherspoon. Discussion opened by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Morehead, Ky.
- 5.—Tuesday Afternoon, November 26th, 3 O'Clock.
"Recreation." Rev. Maxwell Savage, President of the Conference of Social Workers, presiding.
A—"Public Outdoor Play."—Mr. Graham Romeyn Taylor, Chicago, Illinois.
B—"Local Situation With Reference To Dance Halls."—Miss Ruth Sapinsky; Mr. James Yunker. General discussion on "Recreation" opened by Mr. Graham R. Taylor, Chicago.
- 6.—Tuesday Evening, November 26th, 8 O'Clock.
Rev. Aquilla Webb presiding.
"The Public Health; How We Aroused the State of Louisiana."—Dr. Oscar Dowling, State Board of Health, Louisiana. Discussion to be opened by Dr. W. E. Grant, Health Officer of the City of Louisville; Dr. J. B. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health.
- 7.—Wednesday Morning, November 27th, 10 O'Clock.
"The Child and the Law."—Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, St. Louis, presiding.
A—"Probation as a Reformatory Measure, and What Probation Means."—By presiding officer. Discussion opened by Mrs. Cora M. Bain.
B—"The Street Child at Night."—Night Chief Patrick Ridge.
C—"The Work of the Board of Children's Guardians."—Judge S. J. Boldrick.
- 8.—Wednesday Afternoon, November 27th, 3 O'Clock.
"Dependent and Neglected Child."—Presiding, Dr. Hastings W. Hart, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.
Opening Remarks by Presiding Officer.
A—"The Work of the Kentucky Children's Home Society."—Mr. Geo. L. Sehon, Louisville. "The Institutional Care of Children."—Mr. O. E. Pfouts, Miss Elizabeth Walsh, Miss Mattie Priest, Mr. Chas. Strull. Discussion opened by Presiding Officer.
- 9.—Wednesday Evening, November 27th, 8 O'Clock.
"The Delinquent Child and the Home."—Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, of Chicago. "The Modern as Compared With the Obsolete Institution for Children."—Dr. Hastings H. Hart, Russell Sage Foundation, New York.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

SOME OF THE PEOPLE WORKING ON CHILD WELFARE EXHIBIT.

Well Known Kentuckians Enlisted in Efforts for Betterment of Conditions for the Child.

The following are a few of the many committees working to make the great Child Welfare Conference and Exhibit at Louisville, November 21-30 a success:

Hospitality.
Mrs. S. Thurston Ballard, Chairman.
Mrs. Gilmer S. Adams, Peter Lee Atherton, Mrs. P. H. Callahan, Mrs. Attilla Cox, Jr., George Danforth, Mrs. George Danforth, Mrs. Oscar Fenley, Mrs. Samuel C. Henning, Mrs. J. B. Judah, Richard W. Knott, Mrs. Richard W. Knott, Miss Lucie Norton, Mrs. Matt O'Donoghue, Mrs. Frederic A. Sackett, Mrs. Jefferson D. Stewart, R. C. Ballard Thurston, Randolph C. Timberlake, Mrs. Thomas C. Timberlake, Mrs. James Ross Todd.

Program.
Bernard Flexner, Chairman.
Miss Jennie M. Flexner, H. B. Mackay, R. J. McHyde, Dr. Maxwell Savage, Mrs. Patty B. Semple.

Place.
P. H. Callahan, Chairman.
Bruce Haldean, Frank Dacher.
Installation.
Geo. Gray, Chairman.
J. B. Alberts, Jr., Miss Edna Dolfinger, James R. Keller, Henry Klauer, Claude Matlack, C. C. Ousley, Chas. Sneed Williams.

Publicity.
D. B. Goode, Chairman.
J. Y. Beckman, Desha Breckenridge, James F. Buckner, Jr., Father Louis Depen, Louis Dittmar, S. J. Duncan-Clark, A. R. Dunlap, Miss Hortense Flexner, Miss Miriam Ganscomb, H. Lipscomb, Miss Cleo Long, Joseph Longstreet, A. T. MacDonald, Charles Neumeyer, Miss Helen Randolph, Fred Schwenker, Harry Summers, T. C. Underwood, Urey Woodson.

Ways and Means.
Chas. W. Allen, Chairman.
Geo. Babcock, Thurston Ballard, Alfred Brandies, Mrs. Wm. Morgan.

Health.
Dr. H. E. Tuley, Chairman.
Dr. R. M. Allen, Dr. Phillip E. Barbour, Miss Jennie C. Benedict, Dr. Florence Brandies, Miss Lila Fred, Dr. W. Ed Grant, Dr. Della Hertach, Miss Mary Lafon, Dr. J. Rowan Morrison, Miss Linda Nevill, Miss Elizabeth Shaver, Dr. J. A. Stucky, Dr. J. D. Trawick, Dr. Ap Morgan Vance, Dr. Annie Veech, Dr. Dunning S. Wilson.

Schools.
E. O. Holland, Chairman.
J. M. Aatherton, Miss Elizabeth Breckenridge, Principal E. F. Chapin, Miss Louise Deltz, Miss Mary D. Hill, J. B. McFerran, Principal O. L. Reid, Miss Ida Rudolf, James Speed, Principal S. B. Tinsley, Miss Pauline F. Witherspoon.

Industrial Conditions.
Mrs. R. P. Halleck, Chairman.
Lafon Allen, Miss Harriet E. Anderson, Mrs. Harry Bishop, Albert S. Brandies, Miss Adele Brandies, Mrs. H. L. Burt, Mrs. Robert Horner, Dr. Julia A. Ingram, Dr. George A. Robertson, John Schneider, Settlement and Educational Movements.
Miss Ellen D. Gaine, Miss Mary Gates, Mrs. Krakauer, R. C. McDowell, Miss Louise Marshall, Miss Fannie Rawson, Miss Ruth Sapinsky.

Recreation.
Fred Levy, Chairman.
Arthur Allen, Fred J. Drexler, V. H. Englehard, Miss Victor Englehard, William Hoge, Carl Gartner, Sam D. Jones,

R. A. McDowell, Mrs. R. A. McDowell, D. F. Murphy, Mrs. G. Neal, Miss Frances Simpson, Chesley Swann.

Entertainments.

Miss Pauline F. Witherspoon, Chairman.
Miss Caroline Allen, T. E. Bishop, Miss Caroline B. Bourard, W. F. Bradbury, Miss Elizabeth Brandies, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mrs. Stuart R. Cecil, L. F. Dittmar, Miss Emma Dolfinger, Miss Clara Fitch, G. B. Frazee, Miss Nannie Lee Frayer, C. Isaac, Powhattan W. James, T. L. Jefferson, Carl Joeschke, Carl J. Krob, Clifford B. Martin, W. H. McCready, Chester McDowell, H. E. Montague, Miss Madge Nave, Mrs. O. E. Pfouts, Phillips H. Ryan, Miss Jane G. Wymond, Miss Emma Woerner.

Homes.

Mrs. Barbour Minnigerode, Chairman.
Mrs. Alex. Barrett, Dr. Leo Hoch, Miss Alexandra Booth, Mrs. Grady Carr, Miss Elsie Flexner, Mrs. Leonard Hewitt, Mrs. Lewis Humphrey, Mrs. Howard Lee, Miss Caroline Leib, Mrs. Fred Levy, Miss Martha Marvin, Miss Susan Morton, Mrs. Charles Wolfe.

Sub-Committee—Housing Conditions.
Miss Amy Brandies, Stuart Chevalier, W. J. Gammon, Mrs. Geo. Gray, Miss Helen Robinson, E. A. Sampson.

Moral and Religious Life.
Huston Quin, Chairman.
Judge Samuel J. Brick, Rev. U. G. Foote, Miss Nannie Lee Frayer, Thos. F. Gordon, George Hays, Rev. George A. Joplin, John Little, H. E. Matlack, Miss Rosalie Pargny, Miss Madeline Keger, Grover Sales.

Philanthropy.
Miss Frances Ingram, Chairman.
John Anderson, Mrs. Alex. Barrett, Miss Lucy Barrett, Mrs. C. Ferguson Brown, Mrs. J. J. Caffrey, Mrs. E. N. M. Maxwell, Mrs. Will Newman, Miss Annie Richardson, Geo. L. Sehon, Mrs. Bernard Seligman, Charles Strull, Mrs. E. S. Tachau, James Yunker.

The Child and the Law.
Leon P. Lewis, Chairman.
Mrs. Cora Bain, Judge S. J. Boldrick, Mrs. N. A. Courtright, Julius Hild, Judge W. P. Lincoln, O. E. Pfouts, Mrs. Emma G. Starr, Judge Muir Weisinger.

Country Life and Schools.
Prof. T. J. Coates, Chairman.
Mrs. C. J. Weaver, Vice Chairman.
F. C. Dutton, Versailles, Ky.; Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Morehead, Ky.; Commissioner J. W. Newman, Frankfort, Ky.; Fred Mutchler, Bowling Green, Ky.; Miss Lida Gardner, Carlisle, Ky.; Miss Jessie O. Yancey, Mayaville, Ky.; W. L. Jayne, Catlettsburg, Ky.; N. C. Hammack, Morgantown, Ky.; Miss Lucile Grogan, Murfreesboro, Ky.; Supt. T. Barksdale Hamlet, Frankfort, Ky.; Prof. McHenry Rhoades, Frankfort, Ky.; J. B. McFerran, Louisville, Ky.; Miss May Stone, Hindman, Ky.; R. E. McFarland, Pres. K. E. A. Owensboro, Ky.; W. D. Dodd, Mayfield, Ky.; Emery White, Bowling Green, Ky.; Miss N. G. Falconer, Lexington, Ky.; Jay O'Daniel, Louisa, Ky.; Prof. J. L. Pickett, Elizabethtown, Ky.; W. T. McClean, Bardonia, Ky.; E. F. Davis, Williamsburg, Ky.; Orville J. Stivers, Louisville, Ky.

Settlement Work.
Believing that boys and girls gain new and broader views through social gatherings, working clubs and wholesome books, the directors of exhibit will show what the boy scouts are doing, as well as activities of social settlements, the work of the travelling libraries and will provide a model children's library room where children visiting the exhibit may read and have their "Story Hour."

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: CHRISTIANITY'S CHALLENGE.

BY DR. JOHN H. WILLEY.

Text: St. John xiv:11. "Believe me that I am in the Father; or believe me for the very work's sake."

This is the three spoken challenge of Jesus Christ to His own age. He is willing to rest His case here in all succeeding ages. He makes His appeal to the facts; the workman is to be judged by the work done. Apelles of Cos drew a straight line across the wall of his neighbor's studio and said to an attendant, "Show this to your master when he asks who has been here." The straight line of Christianity across the centuries could be drawn by the hand of One only.

Let us today meet this challenge of the olden time by showing a world without Christianity, and then a world with Christianity. Perhaps, if we believe not the words, we may believe for the work's sake.

Suppose the Christian faith should fail. Suppose we should wake up to-morrow and find that the Bible had been put out of court, that the Christian religion had been voted a fabrication, and the world had decided to abandon it—what would happen? It would be a dark day in history. After the first moments of bewilderment, the days when everything would seem to stand still, then when men began to get their bearings they would say let us get rid of the churches. They are expensive even when considered necessary. What good are they now? The theater and the lecture platform can furnish better entertainment. The opera house will supply better music. And so take away the Bible with its sure words, destroy all confidence in the gospel of salvation from sin and sorrow, and who would care to waste his time in the church service? The word of the pulpit is accepted as the word of God. Not in the eloquence of the speaker, not in the beauty of the music, but in the authority of the message, lies the power of the church.

And divine worship would cease. What a mighty voice for good would thus be stilled. Note the days when the city of Antioch was mad with revolution because the Emperor had imposed unjust taxes, and the Emperor was eager for vengeance on account of the insults offered by the people.

Several ways are there for locating the ship at sea. By dead reckoning, for instance, when the captain merely judges by the speed of the ship and the direction sailed; by light-houses along the shore when not too far from land, or by the lead if the depth of the sea be not more than 100 fathoms. But when far out on the voyage the only sure method is by observation of the heavens. The sextant for the altitude of the sun, the chronometer for Greenwich time, the nautical almanac for local time, so the chart is marked and so the helmsman gets his orders. In the church and on the Sabbath day we make our observations. We are apt to drift through the week. We cannot always see the stars from the office windows. The sun cannot get down into the cold, yawning canons into which we have turned our city streets. But in the clear light of the morning service we get a glimpse of the old beacons. The mists of self-interest are lifted, the stealthy swish of the currents of compromise and policy may be heard and their power to swerve calculated, and when Monday morning comes we are bearing away again toward the seas that lie under the smiles of God.

But you say we should keep our morality even though we lose our faith. We have learned that two and two make four in straight business; that honesty pays; that our social creeds are our social salvation. But our morality is the outgrowth of religion. Men in the Old Testament days made themselves clean that they might come before God. Perhaps they had never been clean before, and they said among themselves, "This is fine let's try to be clean on our own account and see how it feels." The Sabbath day was observed in deference to the wishes of God and found to be essential to the wants of man. What ground of morality is there except in the fact of God? Why should not the man who is stronger than other men take what he wants and so possess all? Your Emperor, your Czar, does he desire your farm or your vineyard; does he covet your wife or daughter; does he resent some indignity? Then let him do as pleases him. True, but there is a higher law, and its interpreter is Conscience and its headmaster is Remorse, and all this couples back to the consciousness of God which lies deep and definite in the human heart.

Discredit the Christian religion and some other form of faith will take its place. It is impossible to keep our human nature unrelated to the divine. We must keep our windows open toward some sunrise. We must find some staircase winding upward toward the stars, even though it be a broken one.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union)

ALCOHOL IS BANEFUL POISON

While it Furnishes Temporary Heat and Energy It Eats and Destroys Tissues and Organs.

"A true food will yield heat and energy without any harm to the organs and tissues of the body. Alcohol, while it yields heat and energy, acts at the same time as a poison. This may be illustrated as follows: It is well known that when sulphuric acid and water are mixed together in about equal parts, the mixture will become very hot. This acid will also corrode and 'eat up' iron. Suppose, now, that an engineer should adopt the plan of mixing sulphuric acid with the water in the boiler when he wanted to get up steam. The water would be rapidly heated, and, to an ignorant person, this would seem to be a good plan. It would soon be found, however, that the material of the engine was being rapidly destroyed by the acid, and either this method of getting up energy would have to be discontinued or the boiler would soon need to go to the shop for repairs or be abandoned altogether."—Dr. Culler.

Alcohol corrodes and "eats up" the organs and tissues; it injures the delicate machinery of the body and finally destroys it so that the body decays and disintegrates.

MAKES HIS TONGUE WIGGLE

Young Man Given Ordinary Drink of Whisky Loses Control of Himself and Talks Too Much.

Speaking at a temperance meeting in England recently, Dr. W. A. Chaplin, M. P., said: "Let us suppose a strong, healthy young man were to come into this room, and we were to do what would be a wrong thing—give him an ordinary dose of whisky—what would happen? He would come in, say, shy, diffident and reserved, as became a young man. First of all we would notice that he lost his shyness, reserve and self-restraint, and perhaps begin to talk. He would want to do all the talking. He would begin to talk about subjects he would never mention if something very strange and disturbing had not occurred. He is, perhaps, a bank clerk, and talks of the private affairs of the bank. Why does he talk? Because he has lost his control over the layer of brain-cells which preside over his self-restraint."

REMOVING BARS FROM BOATS

Managers of Excursion Steamers on Great Lakes Banishing Sale of Intoxicating Liquor.

Excursion steamers on the Great Lakes are banishing the sale of liquor. Concerning the action of the managers of these boat lines the Detroit Journal says: "One company after another has removed the bars and has adopted strict regulations against even allowing intoxicated persons to board the boats. This action means that one old theory of the excursion business, that it must cater to the gay crowds, has been exploded. The first boat that sailed without a bar proved that while license and freedom attracted a few it repelled many. The general public is temperate and orderly by an overwhelming majority. It is good morality and good sense to cater to this majority."

Decrees Worth While.

"How the church dealt with drunkards in the third and fifth centuries may be learned from the following decrees: 'All Christians must guard themselves by all means against the great evil of drunkenness, from which all vices emanate. Wherefore we have decreed that he who should refuse to avoid the evil must be excommunicated until he shall have made satisfactory amendment.'"

"Another decree reads thus: 'No one can be a competent master of his body and soul who shows himself, whilst in the captivity of wine, a stranger to all senses, and allows himself to be led by the bent of his passions whilst the mind is defective. Such a one generally runs the risk of committing sin or crime before he knows it, but this ignorance does not excuse from guilt.'"

Bad for the Nerves.

Nerves are undermined by alcohol and endangered by the use of alcohol from youth up.—Emperor William of Germany.

Listen, boys! If you aspire to run a motor car or an airship; if you would be a captain of industry; if you would make good in any business or profession, train your nerves to be strong, steady, and obedient.

An Election Day Hint.

Ten-year-old Dollie gives a practical suggestion for Christian voters who have been praying lustily against the saloon for "lo! these many years," but who never vote for the party which purposes to "smash the trap," because they don't like to "throw away their vote."

"O Lord, do not let the birds get into Robbie's trap—O! I know they can't—Amen!"

"Dolly," said her mother, "what makes you so certain?"

"Cause I smashed the trap."

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

The Farmer-Teacher

Last week I took a trip into a distant County to attend a Farmers' Institute. Not knowing the community, and knowing the attitude of farmers, too often, in regard to meetings of the kind, I felt uncertain as to the number of people we would meet on our arrival. A drive of 21 miles separated our railway station from the place of meeting, so it was nearing twelve when we came in sight of the village where the meeting was to be held. Quite to our surprise, and much to our joy, we saw buggies, wagons, horses and people in plenty, and the church where the sessions were held was well filled within a few minutes after it was known that the speakers had arrived.

After a very short address outlining the work of the afternoon, all were invited to "Dinner on the ground," that joy of the country community, and of all others who are so fortunate as to be included. And what a dinner! Not half of it was touched, and yet all, including the speakers, you may be sure, did full justice to the feast.

Across the road, in another church, there was an exhibit of local products. There were chickens of good quality, and products of the garden, the orchard, the field and the kitchen that did the soul of one who loves country life good. But I must not go on with the details of the meeting, nor dwell upon the fact that there were ninety-six real farmers enrolled in the meeting, to say nothing of the women and children. I must get to my point, for you may be wondering what this meeting has to do with the teacher.

Well, it does not have so much to do with the teacher as a teacher had to do with it. There was a neat four room frame school house on a hill back of the church in which we met, and in that school, no, rather in that community, there was a TEACHER. I put that word in capitals because there is no way of writing the real teacher too large.

We found, in spite of the fact that the day was Thursday, that the teacher was not only at the meeting and his school with him; he was a very large part of the meeting. Not that the community lacked good men who were capable of taking charge, but because of interest, knowledge and push he was the natural leader.

We found out later on that he did not merely teach the school; he taught the community, partly by means of talking and school studies, more, I dare say by the little farm which he owned and operated within less than half a mile of the school house. He was one of those great educational factors, the Farmer-Teacher, and that is why I bring him and his work into this column. He was, I feel sure, a good teacher—the poor ones cannot be community leaders as he was, and I am equally sure that he was a good farmer, for I saw his farm. And that was not all. He took his farming into the school, and invested brains, supposed to be the stock-in-trade of the teacher, in the soil. To make my statement clear by a concrete example, he influenced the school to buy a spraying outfit last spring, and when the time came he and his pupils used it and taught others to use it. The fine apples and pears that were on display showed the results. In addition to this he is the Secy of the Farmer's organization, and is planning to hold regular meetings during the year at various places in the surrounding communities. In addition to this he has a scheme on foot to get up a two weeks

school for farmers some time during the winter.

Now we need that young man duplicated in about ten thousand communities throughout Kentucky. There is not pay enough in country school teaching at present to justify a good man in giving his time to the work, but if the teacher has a good small farm, and knows how to run it upon a scientific basis, the two enterprises, the school and the farm, will make him not merely a good living, but what is far more important, a chance to invest his life in a way that will count for the very most.

Some think that it is not possible for a man to do two things and do each well, but I know that it is. A man can be a farmer all over while on the farm, and just as intense a teacher when in the schoolroom. Will he carry the spirit of the farm into the schoolroom, and possibly some of the odors of the barn? Quite probably, and if so, all the better. We need the farm atmosphere in the school. Too long has the atmosphere of the pedagogue been there, driving nine boys out of ten from the school before the elementary course is finished, and making professional or business men out of most of the rest.

Our schools need to become centers of information that will do the most for the producing power of the farm. They must measure their success, not in per cents upon grade cards, but in terms of the bushels and pounds that they will help the farm produce, for the boy and girl crop will keep pace in quality, with the advance of producing power of the soil.

So I wish to make an appeal to the young men of the profession to become farmer-teachers. You doubtless know the school teaching business fairly well. Learn it better, so that you will always be in demand, and then start in to learn Scientific Farming. You can do it. If you do not believe this write me, and I will tell you how. In the next place, learn to be a leader of men, for what our country needs more than anything else is leaders.

Then, whether you have a graded school of eight or nine months, or an ordinary term of six months, you will have a good living from school and soil together. But never forget that you must be the best teacher and the best farmer in the community, and, in addition, a leader in the social, industrial, political, and religious life of the community. You cannot be a half-man on any line of activity that is for the betterment of the people and amount to anything.

But what are the opportunities for women, you may ask? Just as good as for the men. Quit being a school teacher and become a Home Teacher, in cooperation with the best Farmer-Teacher that you can find. Now this is not a joke. It is the most serious statement that I have made. The great thing that I wish to impress is that we must make out of our Farmer-Teacher and his activities, a home influence that will count for the very most in the community, and that cannot be done without a wife who is his equal in ability in training, and in ambition.

So let us work earnestly for an increase in the number of teachers like the friend whom I described at the beginning. Do not, my young friends, be drawn into the town and city schools. Stay by the soil and you will find that it has rich rewards for you as teacher, as farmer, as homemaker and as community leader.

C. D. L.



SITE SELECTING CEREMONIES OF HIS IMPERIAL JAPANESE MAJESTY'S COMMISSION TO THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

JAPAN was first of the foreign nations to select a site at America's great Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. The extensive area which has been dedicated to the Japanese government display, five acres, will permit the adornment of the grounds surrounding the Palace of Exhibits with wonderful Japanese trees and shrubs, presenting the landscape effects that in Japan have attracted the attention of tourists and nature lovers from all parts of the world. The Palace of Exhibits will cover an acre of ground in the center of this Japanese garden. The Japanese government will spend \$1,000,000.

Home Course In Domestic Science

XIII.—Washing Day Made Easy.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON,
In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa
State College.

Copyright, 1910, by American Press
Association.

"BLUE Monday" might lose some of its terror for the average family if the weekly washing were changed to some other day. Steam laden rooms, odor of boiling suds, an untidy house from kitchen to attic and "pickup" meals all day, combined with the accumulation of duties and cares since Saturday, make Monday a disagreeable day for every one. Whoever established the custom of setting Monday aside for a "wash day" made life just a little harder than necessary in scores of homes. And yet so firmly established has the custom become that it takes genuine courage to break away from it and wash on Tuesday instead. When you think about it, how much more suitable Tuesday is for the work than Monday, which, following a day of rest, finds the whole house more or less disarranged!

It is rarely possible and sometimes quite unwise to attempt to outline any housekeeper's work for her. One must know conditions and be familiar with the life of the family before being really competent to arrange the routine of domestic affairs. But for the benefit of the woman who has everything to do for her family and who perhaps is not wholly satisfied with her present plan let me present this program for at least Monday and Tuesday:

Monday.—Put the house in order. Plan the meals for Tuesday and do extra baking for that day. Get the laundry ready for washing. That means look over the soiled clothing and do the necessary mending. Tears and broken seams increase in washing. Take out stains. It is much easier to do this before washing than after, and there is more time the day



HANDY LAUNDRY STOVE.

before than when the washing is in process. Soak soiled clothes. See that tubs and other things are ready for an early start; also be sure that soap, bluing and other supplies are on hand.

Tuesday.—The special work for this day will be the washing, but it should not be carried on to the complete disarrangement of the family life. Good, substantial meals should be served promptly, as on other days, and the wife and mother should not be so enslaved by the washtub and wringer that she has no thought or attention for husband and children. There is no reason why she should be if the washing has not beyond all reason piled up her work so that it requires almost superhuman effort to accomplish it. While preparing breakfast the laundry fire may be started and the water heated. After breakfast and after the dining table has been cleared the washing can be commenced, and if it is performed in an intelligent way from start to finish it ought not to interfere to any great extent with the ordinary comforts of the day. The clothes were sorted and some of them put to soak the day before. That means a long stride toward an early completion.

The Order of the Wash.

One reason why there are so many indifferent laundresses and so much inferior laundry work is because little or no attention has been given to difference in fabrics. Cotton, linen, silk and wool are practically treated in the same way. The same kind of soap is used for all. They are washed in water of the same temperature. Sometimes they are washed in the same water. They are given the same amount of rubbing and equally indifferent rinsing.

In sorting the clothes arrange them in five piles as follows:
Table linen and fine muslins.
Bed linen, towels and handkerchiefs (previously soaked in ammonia and water if used for a cold).
Flannels.
Colored cottons and stockings.
Soiled towels and cloths.

No one questions that soaking the clothes loosens the dirt and makes the washing easier, but only white clothes or fast colors can be treated in this way, and it is not well to soak all

kinds of white clothes in one tub. After soaking in cold water to which a good naphtha soap or washing powder has been added little or no rubbing will be necessary before putting the clothes in the boiler. Kerosene used in small quantity in the cold water in which clothes are soaked makes the washing easier. The success of laundering also depends on the kind and amount of soap used. For wool and silk articles use only a good white soap containing very little alkali or acid. Both these chemicals have an injurious effect on silk and wool. Sal-soda makes woolen garments yellow, makes the fiber harsh and less elastic. The fiber of wool is composed of numberless sections, or sheaths, each with more or less jagged edges and each one growing out of the other. These sheaths form a tube which, with its ragged edges, explains the reason for shrinking. Dilute acids roughen the wool fiber; strong acids disintegrate it. Chloride of lime injures the fiber even if cold; used hot, the fiber is destroyed. Ammonia has the least injurious action on wool, therefore is the most satisfactory agent for cleansing it.

Silk is a strong, elastic, lustrous double fiber. All alkalis act upon it, according to the kind, strength and temperature of the solution and the length of time the silk is left in the solution. The luster is first lessened, and the fiber is finally dissolved. Dilute acids roughen silk and strong acids ruin it. Thus it will be seen that all garments of silk and wool should be washed with only the mildest soap. This should be made into a solution by cutting the soap into thin slices, dissolving in hot water and adding to the suds in which the garments are to be washed. This method is much better than rubbing the soap directly on the garment. Both silk and wool are injured by dry heat. Silk first stiffens, then breaks, so that the water in which it is washed should not be hot. Flannels should be washed in water of the same temperature throughout the process and should be hung to dry in a temperature the same as the water. The expansion and contraction of the wool fibers, caused by change in temperatures, make flannel thick. Tepid water and a moderate temperature for drying and the best white soap added to the washing water are simple rules to observe in washing woolen garments.

The vegetable fibers, such as cotton and linen, are of a woody nature, tough, strong and not so easily affected by chemicals. For this reason cotton and linen materials are not so soon spoiled by careless washing as either silk or wool, and yet too much soap, prolonged boiling in dirty water, indifferent rinsing and inattention to stains soon make the best cotton or linen dingy and unattractive. One of the commonest neglects in ordinary washing is that the water is not changed often enough. Garment after garment is washed in water so saturated with dirt that it is impossible to make it remove any more. This washing is followed by careless rinsing in only one water, which does not begin to take out all the soap. If the bluing follows, as it too often does, this rinsing in soapy water, the clothes are very liable to be stained with iron rust. This will almost certainly be the case if Prussian blue is used. This substance is a salt of iron, and with an alkali such as there is in soap changes to iron rust. A simple experiment to determine whether or not you are using Prussian blue is to heat a little of it in a strong solution of sal-soda. If Prussian blue the mixture will turn yellowish red, and iron rust will settle in the bottom of the vessel.

Simple General Directions.

It is more often neglect of little things than carelessness about big main points that makes washing an unsatisfactory task. Attention to these details may lighten the work for some women and bring them better results.

Remember to make fresh suds whenever necessary. It is a mistake to think you can make clothes clean in dirty water.

Put the clothes to boil in cold water and heat slowly. The best results are obtained when there is a large quantity of water and the boiler is but half full of clothes. Each boilerful of clothes should be put on in clean, cold water.

Rinsing is very important. The clothes must be free from soap before bluing. Use soft water for first rinsing, then hard water if color of soft is not good.

Hard water may be softened by boiling, then cooling before using, or a solution of sal-soda may be added. This ought not to be too strong or the sal-soda will injure both the fabric and the hands.

In bluing shake out each article and drop it into the bluing water, rinse carefully through the water, then wring out at once. Do not allow clothes to stay in bluing water for any length of time or they will be streaked.

Thick starch is made by mixing one-half cup of laundry starch and one-quarter cup of cold water, then add one-quarter teaspoonful of white wax or lard and one quart of boiling water. Put over the fire and boil for several minutes, stirring constantly. Uncooked or partly cooked starch will stick. Thick starch may be diluted, or if a thin quality is desired use twice as much water.

Ironing is the completion of good laundry work and the test of the laundress. It requires a good thick ironing blanket tacked securely to an ironing table or board, clean irons, an iron stand, a piece of beeswax tied in a cloth on which to clean the irons, a bit of old cloth on which to wipe them and a piece of paper folded several times on which to try the irons. This is the necessary outfit, but in addition there must be practice, care and skill to insure complete success.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take
on passengers for Dayton, O., Rich-
mond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Colum-
bus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.No. 33 will stop to take on pas-
sengers for Atlanta and points be-
yond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:37 p. m.Messrs. Oscar Hayes and Achilles
Webb of Red Lick were in Berea, Sat-
urday and Sunday.Mr. and Mrs. Perry McCollum of
Horse Lick, Ky., made a short busi-
ness trip to Berea at the first of
the week.The largest line of stoves ever
shown in Berea now on exhibition at
Welch's. (adv.)Miss Florence Parker arrived, Fri-
day, from her home in Findley, Ohio,
for an extended visit with her sis-
ter, Miss Ruby M. Parker.Dr. John Hays and family of Mc-
Kee have been spending several days
in Berea.Mr. Herbert Todd who has been in
Battle Creek, Mich., since last spring
returned to Berea last Saturday.Who will win the prizes at Welch's?
(adv.)Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bender of
Richmond came to Mr. and Mrs. Joe
Scrivners, Sunday, for a visit.Judge Engle of McKee was visit-
ing his daughter, Grace, who is here
in school at the first of the week.Mr. R. J. Ingie made a business
trip to Cincinnati, Friday.Mr. James Hays, the cashier of
the bank at McKee and Hon. W. Clark
were in Berea at the first of the
week.The big contest is now on at
Welch's. (adv.)The Misses Mary Tatum, Etta Gay
and Lonway spent Saturday after-
noon in Richmond.Mrs. C. B. Jelder who has been vis-
iting her mother here, returned
home, Monday.Mr. Lynn Lewis and Mr. Wilson
who are painting the Court House
at Richmond, were home over Sun-
day."Aladdin" is the name of the most
excellent Patent Flour sold in Berea.
Only at Holiday's, at 75 cents per
sack, along with all their other good
things to eat. (adv.)Mrs. Mary E. Vaughn who has been
visiting with her sister, Mrs. T. M.
Ogg, returned to her home at Boone,
Sunday. Mrs. Vaughn has been quite
sick but is some better.Mr. O. M. Rader of Paris recently
moved to Berea.SALESMAN WANTED to look after
our interest in Madison and adjacent
counties. Salary or Commission. Ad-
dress The Victor Oil Co., Cleveland,
Ohio. (adv.)The Messrs. W. B. Harris and J. P.
Bicknell have opened a Real Estate
office at Russell Springs, Ky.It's up to you, for your purchases
at Welch's during the next four
months will make thousands of votes
for some one. (adv.)Mr. J. M. Early left last week.
Mrs. Nannie Chasteen and family
have moved back from Richmond and
have purchased the Lydia Isaacs
property back of School Place St.Mr. Burt Harrison and family have
moved into Mrs. J. Baker's property
on Chestnut Street.FIRE, FIRE, Insure your property
against loss by fire with H. C. Woolf,
successor to W. H. Porter, Berea, Ky.The M. E. Minister and wife have
moved into the rooms over the
National Bank.Mr. Eli Cornelison has accepted a
position as clerk for the Berea Drug
Co.Highest Cash Prices paid for holi-
day turkeys. J. S. Gott, Depot St.

(adv.)

Miss Lucille F. Bechman of Miami-
ville, O., will visit with Mr. and Mrs.
J. B. Richardson next week.Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson vis-
ited with relatives at Goochland, Mon-
day.Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haley were Be-
rea visitors last Sunday.It's no difference what kind of
stove you want, you can get it at
Welch's. (adv.)

PRISCILLA CLUB

Mrs. W. H. Bower entertained the
Priscilla Club, Thursday, Oct. 31st,
in her usual charming manner.Mrs. Hook read a paper on the
"Early Anglo-Saxons" and Mrs. Calfee
gave some delightful selections from
Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."A happy social hour was enjoyed
over the tea cups, with the hostess,
in the candle lighted dining room
which was beautiful in its autumn
leaf decoration, designed by Miss
Marie Bower.The next meeting is to be a
"Shakespeare evening" with quota-
tions from the "Bard of Avon."

WINTER HOURS

At Union Church and the College

The night services at the Sunday
night Chapel and the Union church
will be at seven o'clock during the
winter months.The prayer meeting this week will
be from seven to eight o'clock.

ANOTHER FIRE

Berea experienced another fire,
Saturday morning, about 3:45, when a
two story building, a dwelling and
shop, all owned by Burt Harrison
burned to the ground.The fire was first discovered in
the store building by Mr. Harrison,
but was already beyond control. The
household goods were all carried
out before the dwelling took fire,
but nothing was recovered from the
store.Mr. Harrison's loss is estimated at
\$600, not covered by insurance.Mr. Henderson, who occupied the
store, carried no insurance on his
stock of goods.The store building, next door, own-
ed by Mr. W. F. Kidd and occupied by
Coyle and Williams was saved, owing
to a metal covered roof, but was
badly damaged.

FOR RENT

Desirable property, six acres of
land, house, and all necessary out-
buildings just outside the city limits
of Richmond on the Big Hill Pike.
Property will be rented for one year,
and possession given the 20th of
December. Address Mrs. Rachel Col-
field, 624 South Lime St., Lexington,
Ky. (adv.)

COLLEGE ITEMS

Berea is booming with activities
just now in preparing for the Winter
Term. Mr. Burgess has an army of
men engaged on the new Ladies Hall
which will be located on the north
side of Big Hill Pike, just west of
Dr. Cowley's residence.A new tool house and dressing
room has been erected near the
Farm office. The boys, who do manu-
al labor, will have a chance to re-
move their clothing and have show-
er bath when they come from their
work.Considerable enthusiasm is shown
by the students themselves to make
arrangements to welcome newcomers
at the beginning of the Winter Term.President and Mrs. Frost started
East, Monday, to attend a meeting
of the Berea College Trustees in
New York City, to be held on Wednes-
day, and to visit some of their New
York friends.Professor Dinsmore started to
Chicago on Saturday to seek friends
for Berea's work, particularly in view
of the needs of additional accommo-
dations for the Winter Term.The new bunkers for the Power
and Heat plant are approaching com-
pletion.A small addition is being made
to the Hospital so as to provide an
additional bath room and additional
store room.The College has purchased the prop-
erty of the Congregational Church at
the head of Ellipse St., and put the
parsonage in repair for rental. It
will be occupied by Mrs. Porter from
Cincinnati. The use of the Church
house itself has not yet been deter-
mined.An interesting letter from former
Secretary Gamble tells of the pleas-
ant situation of himself and family
in their new home at Montrose, Pa.
Mr. Gamble has purchased a fine
book and stationery store in town.The Messrs. M. H. Urner, M. L.
McCarthy and R. P. Williams of Cin-
cinnati came down with Rev. H. M.
Penniman last Friday to study more
closely the workings of the college.Mr. Frank Vose, the College brick
foreman, who has been in Boston for
a few months returned to Berea
last Thursday night.Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Cowley left on
the fast train last Friday. Dr. Cow-
ley to attend the U. S. Congress of
Surgeons to be held at New York.
Mrs. Cowley accompanied him as far
as Washington, D. C., to visit with
friends until his return.Prof. F. O. Clark and Mr. Wm. Jes-
sie Baird are attending the meeting
of the American Association for the
advancement of Agricultural Teach-
ing in Atlanta, Ga., this week.

A GOOD MAN GONE

Mr. Anderson Crawford, one of the
oldest residents of Berea, died on
the 6th inst., aged 85 years, and his
remains were buried in the Berea
cemetery on the 8th. The funeral
services were held in the Christian
church. Short addresses were made
by Rev. H. Hudson, Mr. A. W. Titus,
Prof. J. S. Hathaway, Pres. Frost and
Prof. Dodge. The key note was Mr.
Crawford's integrity of character and
sympathy with all needed reforms.
Never a slave himself, his own labor
secured the freedom of his wife.
As a preacher of the gospel his
voice always was for education and
moral uplift. "What is right," seem-
ed ever his question. He earned the
universal respect of his fellow citi-
zens without regard to race. His
wife and five of their children sur-
vive him and have the sympathy of
all.

MEETING OF CLIO CLUB

The Clio Club met with Mrs. Marsh
on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 7th.
Each member had invited severaldeed book in Madison County Clerk's
office.TERMS: Said property will be sold
on a credit of Six Months time, the
Purchaser being required to execute
bond with approved security payable
to the Commissioner with a lien re-
tained on the property sold to se-
cure the payment of the purchase
money; or the purchaser may pay
cash if desired.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

FOOTBALL

The second football game between
College and Academy was played last
Monday evening. From the kick off
until the finish the game was a
hotly contested one, characterized
by clean playing on both sides and
few penalties.Neither side was able to score dur-
ing the first half, altho College got
within 20 yards of Academy's goal.
In the third quarter, Robinson scor-
ed for College carrying the ball on a
forward pass. Academy scored in the
same quarter, failing on the ball when
College fumbled. Once more the for-
ward pass was worked for a touch-
down by College and the game closed
College 12 Academy 6.The line up was as follows:
College Academy
Douglas R. E. J. Jones
Chambers R. T. Hatch
Cromer R. G. Ritter
Muntz C. Vogle
Parker L. G. Murrell
Anderson R. T. Clegg
Robinson L. E. Phillips
Hoffman Q. Hiatt
Bowman L. H. MacGregor
Batson F. B. Ritter, Saxton
C. Jones R. H. Hunter

THE LOCAL ELECTION

Some of our readers were disap-
pointed last week owing to the fact
that we failed to give the local
election returns.This was not an oversight, but
in the rush to get the paper out a
little ahead of time, giving the latest
bulletin in the presidential race
Wednesday evening, the local re-
turns were crowded out.We are trying to make up for this
oversight this week in giving a full
account for Berea and Madison Coun-
ty, as well as complete returns in
the state and nation.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Allie Fowler Bingham, Plaintiff
vs
John Chasteen, Etc., Defendants
Under and by virtue of a judgment
and order of sale rendered at the
October Term of Madison Circuit
Court, in the above styled action,
the undersigned Master Commis-
sioner of said Court will, on Monday,
December 2, 1912, at about 11 o'clock
a. m. in front of the Court House
door in Richmond, Ky., sell to the
highest and best bidder at Public
Auction the following described prop-
erty or as much thereof as will
produce the sum of \$146.10, the amount
ordered to be made. A certain tract
of land situated in Madison County,
Kentucky, on the headwaters of
Brushy Fork of Silver Creek, begin-
ning at a stone in the center of
the road from Berea to Slate Lick,
thence South 71 1-2, East 10 Poles to
a stone; South 57, East 46.6 Poles

BEREA MARKETS

Butter, 25c per pound.
Eggs, 28c per dozen.
VEGETABLES—
Irish potatoes, 60c and 70c per bu.
Sweet potatoes \$1 per bu.
Cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound.POULTRY:—
Chickens, fryers, 8c per pound.
Hens, 8c per pound. Roosters 5cFRUITS:—
Apples, 75c per bu. Pears \$1 per
bu.FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.
Best grade flour, \$3.40 per cwt.
Meal, \$1 per bu.
Wheat bran, \$1.40 per hundred.
Wheat, \$1 per bushel.
Corn 55c per bu.
Oats, 50c per bushel.
Hay, 60c per hundred.
Cattle, 3 1-4 to 5c per lb.
Calves, 5 to 6c per pound.
Hogs, 7 1/4 to 8c per pound.
Sheep, 2 3-4 to 3, 3 1-2 per lb.
Lambs, 4 to 6c per pound.
Hides, dry 15c per lb., green, 10c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

POULTRY:—
Springers (1 1-2 lbs and over) 15c
pound. Hens, 14c. Roosters, 7c.
Turkeys, hens, 16 1-2 c lb., toms,
16 1-2c., geese 8c lb., Ducks, 10c
lb., Young guineas 4.00@5.00 doz.
CATTLE, HOGS, ETC.
Cattle, 2.75@7.75.
Calves, 8.00@10.25.
Hogs 4.00@8.75.
Pigs (110 lbs. and less) 4.00@7.50.
Sheep 2.85@3.35.
Lambs 4.25@6.25.
Corn 75c per bu.
Wheat 95c per bu.
Hay, 15.00 per ton.to a stone; North 13 1-2, East 20.2
Poles to a stone and a stump; North
48 1-2, West 45.4 Poles to a stone
in the center of the road; then
North with the road 37 1-4, west 29
poles to the beginning, containing
8.71 acres.TERMS: Said property will be sold
on a credit of Six Months time, the
Purchaser being required to execute
bond payable to the Commissioner
with approved security bearing 6
per cent interest from day of sale
until paid with a lien retained on
the property until all the purchase
money is paid, or the purchaser may
pay cash if desired.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

60 YEARS
EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an
invention is probably patentable. Communica-
tions strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents
sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest cir-
culation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a
year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

\$50.00 TO \$100.00 A MONTH
For your spare time—Experience not need-
ed. Want an active man in this locality.
To introduce us to your friends. We pay
largest cash benefits when sick, injured,
and at death, for smallest cost. Free in-
surance and Cash-Bonus offer to first ap-
plicant from this place. Write quick for
particulars.

THE I-L-U 835, Covington, Ky.

STOVES

STOVES : stoves : STOVES : stoves
stoves : STOVES : stoves : STOVES
STOVES : stoves : STOVES : stoves
stoves : STOVES : stoves : STOVES
STOVES : stoves : STOVES : stoves
STOVES : stoves : STOVES : stoves
stoves : STOVES : stoves : STOVES

WELCH'S

and is doing a profitable business. He
is also secretary of the Montrose Bi-
ble Conference, and was recently
elected president of the County Sun-
day School Association, and is super-
intendent of the Presbyterian Sun-
day School.The Gambles send regards to all
Berea friends, and are anticipating
the time when they may make Be-
rea a visit.Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Penniman are
spending several days in Berea.Prof. Charles D. Lewis was away
for a few days last week attending
the Farmers' Institute in Monroe Coun-
ty. He finds that farming interests
are reviving throughout the country,
the farmers at last beginning to
awaken to the importance of the
study of their problems. At this gath-
ering, which lasted two days, ninety-
six farmers were enrolled, and from
200 to 300 present. There were fine
exhibits of chickens, hogs, corn,
vegetables, fruits and household pro-
ducts. Good prizes were awarded
for the best in each line. The meet-
ing was a result of local interest en-
tirely. Fountain Run, where the In-
stitute was held, is seventeen miles
from the nearest railroad.Mr. H. E. Taylor, purchasing agent
for the College was in Cincinnati
the first of the week on business.guests, all mothers of boys, and a
pleasant company of forty ladies
gathered. Prof. Marsh gave a very
interesting and helpful talk on the
subject, "What can be done for the
boys."Ice cream and cake were served by
the club.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Berea Bank & Trust Co., Plaintiffs
vs
A. P. Ramsey, Etc., Defendants.
Under and by virtue of a judg-
ment and order of sale rendered at
the October Term of the Madison
Circuit Court, in the above styled
action, the undersigned Master Com-
missioner of said Court will, on Mon-
day, December 2nd, 1912, in front of
the Court House door in Richmond,
Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m. sell to the
highest and best bidder at Public
Auction the following described prop-
erty or as much thereof as will pro-
duce the sum of \$223.75, the amount
ordered to be made: A lot or parcel
of ground in Porter's sub-division on
the corner of Depot and Railroad Sts.,
in the town of Berea, Ky., known as
lot No. 5, in the said sub-division and
being the same property conveyed to
A. P. Ramsey by W. H. Porter by
deed dated Jan. 16, 1911, recorded in

THE RACKET STORE

PALACE MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY

All kinds of fresh and cured meats and lard.
Fish, Oysters and Poultry in Season.
All kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

PROMPT DELIVERY

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Coyle Building, Main St.

Phone 57.

We Want You

TO READ THIS "AD"
TO VISIT OUR STORE
TO BE ON OUR LIST

With Hundreds of Other Satisfied Customers

YOUR SATISFACTION is the first
consideration at our store. We want to
make sure that every purchase you make
here proves so satisfactory that you will be
sure to come back and recommend us to
your friends too.

OUR FALL 1912 STOCK will sur-
pass all previous ones, not only as regards
extensiveness of assortments, but as to the
attractiveness of the values offered in men's
and boys' suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and
caps; ladies', misses' and children's cloaks;
ladies' suits and skirts, in fact any thing you
want for man, woman or child, ready-made.
A trial is all we ask.

Respectfully,

HAYES & GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA, KENTUCKY

OUR BOYS and GIRLS

PROTECTIVE COLORING.

By Alice Van Leer Carrick.

Emily despised her play frocks. "Just green linens and brown gingham, old grass color and dirt color. Muriel Willoughby's mother lets her wear blue dresses and pink dresses, and lovely white shoes and stockings," she complained, as she sat on the piazza steps.

"Protective coloring, little girl," laughed her uncle, who was making her a willow whistle. "Your mother knows the way you play."

"What does 'protective coloring' mean, Uncle Ralph?" asked Emily, slowly.

"Once upon a time," began Uncle Ralph, not answering her question, "once upon a time there was a green caterpillar, just the color of the grass and leaves he crawled upon. And one day this caterpillar said to himself, 'What a plain little thing I really am! No one notices me. I might as well not be alive at all.' He was so cross that he didn't eat another bit of rose-leaf, but instead he spun himself a nice, white, webby cocoon hammock, and slept a long, long time. By and by, when he woke up, he felt different. He wasn't a crawly worm any more. He had wide, downy wings. And then he cried, in the gladdest surprise, 'I'm a beautiful painted butterfly! Now people will look at me and praise me!' And they did. As he flew, zigzagging over the clover-fields, a man with a butterfly-net cried, 'What a fine specimen! I must have him!' The butterfly was so pleased at this admiration that he let himself be easily caught. He never got away again. Sometimes it's a good thing to be just quietly plain," Uncle Ralph went on, and then, as if to point his moral, wild screams and scoldings came from round the corner. They were followed by Muriel Willoughby, pulled along by an angry nurse, her dainty pink frock covered with mud-splashes, her white shoes dripping.

"Uncle Ralph," asked Emily, suddenly, "Muriel Willoughby didn't have any protective coloring, did she?"

Dolly and Alice.

I'm just a little doll, you see, so you must not be harsh with me.



Were I to fall I'd break in two; Then what would little Alice do? Dear little Alice! She owns me; I think they say she is but three. At least, I know she isn't old. For they don't play with dolls, I'm told.

Dear Alice brings me candy sweet. She keeps me dressed so very neat;



And when she walks out in the air She takes me with her everywhere. We are the best of friends, you see; I love sweet Alice, she loves me. Were I to fall and break in two, What would dear little Alice do? —Washington Star.

The "Wise" Jellyfish.

Few marine animals seem at first glance to betray less intelligence than the jellyfish. Up with the tide and down with the tide, carried along by this or that current, moving with the eddy of a backwater hither and thither, the jellyfish has become almost a synonym for helplessness.

Scientifically, of course, the popular idea of the jellyfish is wholly mistaken, but it is perhaps only in tropical waters that he is found in the perfection of intelligence. In the South Pacific, around the islands of Polynesia, and as far south as the upper portion of the North Island of New Zealand there is a jellyfish who not only knows where he wants to go but is even provided with a sail which he can and does hoist or lower at will.

The sail, like the rest of this curious animal, is almost transparent, but unlike the body of the fish, which is of the usual gelatinous construction, the sail is a membrane almost as hard as shell.

Roundabout the Ellice group the navigating fish is often found with a sail measuring five inches across, and he navigates the shallow island waters with the skill of a Hooghly pilot, steering in and out of snaggy places and avoiding obstructions both above and below the surface with unerring skill. Like his cousins in home waters this navigating jellyfish has the power of stinging its natural enemies, and its sting is fatal to fish and dangerous to man.—London Standard.

FEW CHANGES IN ELECTORAL VOTES

Continued from First Page

The result in Kentucky in general is pleasing to the Republicans. While more than 100,000 short of Wilson's vote, Taft leads Roosevelt by nearly 10,000.

The vote in Kentucky by districts is as follows:

District	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.
First	21,442	9,794	4,109
Second	20,107	10,403	6,632
Third	17,981	11,072	8,181
Fourth	21,649	8,796	12,040
Fifth	24,359	3,554	23,914
Sixth	18,995	5,514	5,807
Seventh	24,926	12,700	6,133
Eighth	18,726	8,828	8,015
Ninth	24,884	14,973	9,786
Tenth	8,893	7,239	3,043
Eleventh	10,554	12,567	9,276
TOTAL	212,326	109,853	96,814

A careful analysis of the returns is far less reassuring to the Democrats than was first thought, and there is even less comfort for the Progressive party. It is plain that Gov. Wilson will be known as a president by accident, since, in practically no states, except the southern states does he win over Taft and Roosevelt combined. This means that he could not have won over a united Republican party.

In confirmation of this view, take, for instance the vote in New York: Wilson 698,851, Roosevelt and Taft combined 815,349, Taft leading the Progressive candidate by 62,481. New York then may be called a Republican state.

The result in New Hampshire is similar: Wilson 34,333, Taft and Roosevelt combined 48,926, Taft leading Roosevelt by 13,706.

Ohio, Wilson 176,622, Roosevelt and Taft combined 213,030, Taft leading Roosevelt by 42,620, in Rhode Island, Wilson 30,097, Taft and Roosevelt combined 44,145, Taft leading Roosevelt 11,261.

Massachusetts: Wilson 170,595, Taft and Roosevelt combined 292,407, Taft leading Roosevelt by 12,103. Connecticut: Wilson 71,836, Taft and Roosevelt 597,791, the Taft plurality over Roosevelt being 33,663.

And so it goes the combined Republican and Progressive vote in nearly every state north of Mason and Dixon's Line being more than the Democratic vote, the difference being that in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and some of the Western states Roosevelt was in the lead of Taft.

It would seem that the Progressives could get but little comfort out of the result, since it is plain that if Mr. Roosevelt had sought to influence the National Convention at Chicago as Mr. Bryan did the National Convention at Baltimore, and had used his influence to get a Progressive platform instead of to forward his own personal ambition to be a third-term president, Mr. Taft or the nominee, whoever he might have been, would have been an easy winner over Gov. Wilson.

The conclusion that one can hardly help from drawing is that the country has not given the Democratic party license to do anything revolutionary, the Democratic victory being due solely to a split in the Republican party, and Mr. Roosevelt being responsible for the Democratic administration. If it is successful some of the glory will be his, but if it is not successful he must bear a fair share of the burden and the people will turn to President Taft and the Republican party in the event of its failure instead of to Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressives.

EASTERN STAR BAZAAR

The members of the order of the Eastern Star will hold their annual bazaar, Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 25 and 26, in the building of the Berea Bank and Trust Co.

Eatables of all kinds will be sold. Hot coffee, at all hours. Orders will be filled for cakes if given on those days.

The proceeds go for the benefit of the poor. Patronage kindly solicited. (adv.)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Continued from First Page

KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN VOTE Pres. Taft stands second in the state in the recent election, having defeated the Colneby by about 10,000.

NEW TRIAL FOR DOLAN Thomas F. Dolan who was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter in the Fayette Circuit Court, Oct. 18th for killing Patrick Mooney, has been granted a new trial by Judge Kern on the ground of an alleged prejudicial statement by a juror before the trial.

Dolan will face the Court for the fifth time, the January term, with only one conviction.

PELLAGRA AND HOOK-WORM ALLIED Experts of the State Board of Health have announced that there is such a similarity between pellagra and hookworm that they recommend the same treatment for both diseases.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The sixteenth president of the United States was born in Larue county, Ky., in 1809 and was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Washington April 14, 1865, shortly after beginning his second term as president. He practiced law for many years at Springfield, Ill., and served one term in congress. He was the first successful candidate of the new Republican party. Lincoln's great work was the preservation of the Union by defeating the Confederacy in a four years' war, an incident of which was his proclamation of emancipation for all slaves and the final settlement of the slavery problem by elimination.

The announcement is based upon the results of examinations at the Eastern State Hospital and an official report is to be made at once.

MORE LOSSES FOR TURKS

Continued from First Page

Christian residents and native Christians, but these reports are denied. It seems to be a fact, however, that cholera in a severe form has broken out among the Turkish troops, and pestilence is added to the horror of the siege.

Almost driven out of Europe, the Porte is frantic, and is making constant appeals to the great powers, that have so long guaranteed the status of the Turks. Repeated visits of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the Turkish Foreign Office have given rise to reports of intervention on the part of that country, and it is thought that the powers may seek to stay the waning fortunes of the "Sick Man" according to their long standing promise.

The following catalog of events of the war will be of interest:

October 8. — Montenegro declares war against Turkey.

October 12 — Montenegrians invest Tarbosch.

October 14 — Montenegrians take Tush.

October 15 Turco-Italian war ends.

October 17—Servia and Greece declare war against Turkey; Turkey declares war against Servia and Bulgaria.

October 19 — Bulgarians capture

Maustapha Pasha.

October 20 — Bulgarians attack Adrianople.

October 21—Turkish squadron bombards Bulgarian ports.

October 22 — Servians take Pristina.

October 23 — Servians take Novipazar.

October 24 — Bulgarians capture town of Servia.

October 25—Servians take Kumanova and other Turkish cities.

October 26 — Servians capture Uskub; Montenegrians invest Scutari.

October 27 — Bulgarians capture Eski-Baba, near Adrianople.

October 30 — Bulgarians capture Lule Burgas.

November 1 — Bulgarians occupy Demotica, cutting communication between Adrianople and Constantinople; Greek torpedo sinks Turkish cruiser.

November 2 — Turks driven back in three-day battle to Tchore.

November 3 — Turks in full retreat on Constantinople, Porte asks for mediation by powers.

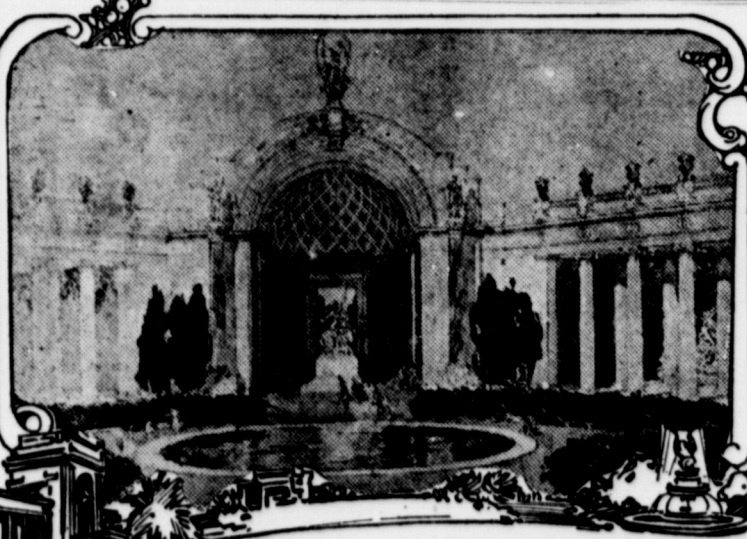
Nov. 8—Greeks capture Salonika.

HARTS SETTLEMENT

Next Sunday afternoon Mr. Hudson will preach at Harts Settlement and conduct a Communion service. A good audience was present last week to hear Pastor Roberts of the Union church.

SILVER CREEK CHAPEL

Uncle Joe Hopper will preach at Silver Creek Chapel, near Whites Station next Sunday, the 17th, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m.



NICHE IN THE COURT OF THE FOUR SEASONS, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

EACH of the four corners of the Court of Four Seasons will be adorned with groups of statuary symbolical of the seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. The sculpture will be set in niches screened by colonnades and mural paintings, also suggestive of the seasons, will form the background for the setting. The Court of Four Seasons will be 340 feet square. Mr. Jules Guerin, the noted artist, has charge of the color plan, and the designer of the court is Mr. Henry Bacon of New York.

BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call

MAIN STREET, near Bank

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Appeal of President Taft and the International Relief Board

To the Editor:

Sir: It is difficult to bring home to the public in this country the appalling suffering involved in a winter war in the Balkans. Communication is difficult, the cold is intense, and even rudimentary transportation is a matter of extreme difficulty. Moreover, the fighting in this particular war is likely to be of an especially bitter and severe character, while on the other hand the medical organization available is quite inadequate to cope with the large numbers of wounded.

Reports have been received both from our diplomatic representatives in Turkey, the Balkan States and Greece, and from the Red Cross Societies, of the desperate conditions of the thousands of sick and wounded and the inadequate medical service. With these reports have come urgent appeals to the American Red Cross for aid.

The British Red Cross and those of Continental Europe are sending out medical detachments of doctors and nurses and hospital supplies in order to mitigate in some measure the terrible suffering entailed by such a winter campaign.

Because of the distance, the American Red Cross will not send expeditions of trained personnel, but it earnestly appeals to the generosity of our people to aid the sick and wounded soldiers of all the countries involved.

Though an armistice may be declared, the great number of sick and wounded must be cared for during a number of weeks and the troops must remain under arms in the field for months during the severe winter weather, with all the suffering and sickness this will entail.

The services of the American Red Cross will be rendered impartially to all the combatants concerned, but it is, of course, open to any subscriber to designate a donation for the special assistance of one or the other of the belligerent parties, and instructions to that effect will be strictly observed.

Contributions should be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, Red Cross Office, United Charities Building, New York City, or any other local Red Cross treasurer.

(Signed)

Wm. H. Taft,

President American Red Cross

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

E. T. Fish, Plaintiff

vs

Annie Moran Maupin, Defendant

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the October Term, 1911, of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will, on Monday, December 2, 1912, in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., at 11 o'clock a. m., sell to the highest and best bidder at Public Auction the following described property or as much thereof as will produce the sum of \$32.25, the amount ordered made: Two village lots on the glade in Berea, Ky., each lot 100 feet front on Ellipse St. and 283 feet deep, and adjoining the lot Ed Moran and Breck Blythe and being the same land conveyed to defendant Ann Maupin and Samuel Moran by deed recorded in deed book 41 at page 541.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of Six Months time, the Purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security for the purchase money; with lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

LYCEUM NUMBER

The Orpheans as a whole were entertaining. While not quite up to the usual standard of the Redpath attractions, still the evening was enjoyed very much by those present. The program was not at all heavy or classical, and in some parts was even mediocre. The Saxophone solo was especially good, as was the work of the big basso.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

cation and rest, but it remains to be seen whether his wish will be respected, Democratic hosts the country over being pretty hungry, applicants already being in the field for every presidential postoffice in the land.

TAFT TO RALLY FORCES

President Taft is not discouraged, and has held several important conferences during the week with party leaders looking to the rallying of the defeated and scattered forces and a plan of campaign to be carried the succeeding four years.

The KITCHEN CABINET



HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSE-WIFE.

Common wooden clothespins, with the name printed on them in ink, make fine napkin holders for a few days' outing.

Use heavy manilla wrapping paper to roll out biscuits or pie crust on. A bottle filled with ice water makes a good rolling pin.

When one has many pieces of cutlery to wash, put them in a deep pail or bowl with a colander underneath. Pour hot water over them until clean, then they will dry very easily.

When drawing threads in table linen, wet the strip to be drawn with water, and keep it wet while pulling the threads, and they will draw out much easier.

Use a crochet hook to knit the thread dropped in a drop stitch stocking, then when fastened there is no ugly strain.

A most beautiful as well as a useful tray may be made by framing any rare lace or choice embroidery in a wooden frame, cover the back with felt to keep it from scratching the table, put handles on the ends and your tray is ready.

When choice toilet soap wears down to a thin piece, place it while wet on a new cake, and when dry it will be a part of it.

Oil children's shoes with vaseline and they will wear better and be water-proof.

Use a grater to remove a slight scorch from bread or cake.

When cooling pies, place them on a raised surface so that the air may circulate under them. It will save the crusts from being soggy many times.

Mend veils with hair and the rent will not be noticed.

When leaving tubs for some time, put into the bottom and well up on the sides several thicknesses of paper, then pour in several gallons of water. The paper will hold the moisture long after the water has evaporated from the tub.

Darn table linen on the machine. Remove the foot, place the linen in embroidery loops and darn back and forth with stitching.

Nellie Maxwell.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington, Nov. 7. — Pres. Taft today issued the Thanksgiving proclamation setting aside November 28 for the observance of that day.

The proclamation follows: "By the President of the United States of America:

"A Proclamation:

"A God-fearing nation like ours owes it to its inborn and sincere sense of moral duty to testify its devout gratitude to the All Giver for the countless benefits it has enjoyed. For many years it has been customary at the close of the year for the national executive to call upon his fellow-countrymen to offer praise and thanks to God for the manifold blessings vouchsafed to them in the past and to unite in earnest supplication for their continuance.

"The year now drawing to a close has been notably favorable to our fortunate land. At peace within and without, free from the perturbations and calamities that have afflicted other peoples; rich in harvest so abundant and in industries so productive that the overflow of our prosperity has advantaged the whole world; strong in the steadfast observation of the heritage of self government; bequeathed to us by our fathers and firm in the resolve to transmit that heritage unimpaired but rather improved by good use, to our children and our children's children for all time to come, the people of this country have abundant cause for contented gratitude.

"Wherefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America in pursuance of a long-established usage and in response to the wish of the American people, invite my countrymen, wherever they may sojourn, to join on Thursday, the 28th day of this month of November in appropriate ascription of praise and thanks to God for the good gifts that have been our portion and in humble prayer that His great mercies toward us may endure.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"By the President:

"ALVEY A. McADOO.

"Acting Secretary of State."



Copyright, 1909, by Doubleday, Page & Company.

PROLOGUE.

It was in the woods that the girl of the Limberlost found her education, her love, her happiness and other good things, so, rightly, the air of the trees is in this story of her life. Here is a tale for lovers of the woods and for others who like a simple story well told by one who knows the forest, can tell about "home folks" and can find the interest in everyday lives. Through these pages flutter the brilliant butterfly of tangled romance, the more sober butterfly, no less beautiful, of noble, quiet lives, well lived, and the gray moth of sorrow borne needlessly for many years. And if you listen closely you may hear the buzz of the little, busy existence of Billy, a youngster worth your knowing.

SYNOPSIS

Although a good scholar, Elnora Comstock, entering high school, is ashamed by her country dress. She needs \$20 for books and tuition fees. Her mother is unsympathetic, and Elnora tells her troubles to Wesley Sinton, an old neighbor.

When Elnora was born her father was drowned in a swamp, embittering her mother's life. Elnora determines to raise money by gathering forest specimens. The Sinton family buy clothes for her.

Elnora, getting her books cheaply, finds a market with the Bird Woman for butterflies, Indian relics, etc.

Mrs. Comstock's devotion to her husband's memory will not permit her to sell trees or have oil wells dug on her land. The Sinton family bring Elnora new clothing.

Elnora is delighted with her outfit. Her mother says she must pay for it. Wesley and Margaret Sinton discuss the girl's affairs.

Pete Corson, a Limberlost frequenter, warns Elnora not to visit the Limberlost at night or go far into the swamp at any time.

Billy, a bright but untrained little chap, with a shiftless father and hungry brother and sister, gets Elnora's luncheon. Wesley, troubled by Corson's warning, investigates.

Sinton finds some one has been spying on Elnora. The girl feeds Billy again. She is "taken up" by the high school girls.

Sh. Tell me the fun and let me help you.

Brownlee wiped his eyes. "I supposed you knew, but I see she hasn't told."

Then the three days' history of the lunch box was repeated with particulars which included the dog.

"Now laugh," concluded Brownlee. "Blessed if I see anything funny," replied Sinton. "And if you had bought that box and furnished one of those lunches yourself you wouldn't either. I call such a work a shame. I'll have it stopped."

"Some one must see to that, all right. They are little leeches. Their father earns enough to support them, but they have no mother, and they run wild. I suppose they are crazy for cooked food. But it is funny, and when you think it over you will see if you don't now."

"About where would a body find that father?" inquired Sinton grimly. Mr. Brownlee told him, and he started, locating the house with little difficulty. House was the proper word, for of home there was no sign. Just a small empty house with three unkempt little children racing through and around it. The girl and the elder boy hung back, but dirty little Billy greeted Sinton with, "What you want here?"

"I want to see your father," said Sinton.

"Well, he's asleep," said Billy. "Where?" asked Sinton.

"In the house," answered Billy, "and you can't wake him."

"Well, I'll try," said Wesley. Billy led the way. "There he is!" he said. "He is drunk again."

On a dirty mattress in a corner lay a sleeping man who appeared to be strong and well.

Billy was right. You could not wake

him. He had gone the limit and a little beyond. He was now facing eternity.

Sinton went out and closed the door. "Your father is sick and needs help," he said. "You stay here and I will send a man to see him."

"If you just let him alone, he'll sleep it off," volunteered Billy. "He's that way all the time, but he wakes up and gets us something to eat after awhile. Only waitin' twists you up inside pretty bad."

The boy wore no air of complaint. He was merely stating facts.

Wesley Sinton looked hard at Billy. "Are you twisted up inside now?" he asked.

Billy laid a grimy hand on the region of his stomach, and the filthy little waist sank close to the backbone. "Bet your life, boss," he said cheerfully.

"How long have you been twisted?" asked Sinton.

Billy appealed to the others. "When was it we had the stuff on the bridge?"

"Yesterday morning," said the girl.

"Is that all gone?" asked Sinton.

"She went and told us to take it home," said Billy ruefully, "and 'cause she said to, we took it. Pa had come back, he was drinking some more, and he ate a lot of it—most the whole thing, and it made him sick as a dog, and he went and washed all of it. Then he got drunk some more, and now he's asleep again. We didn't get hardly none."

"You children sit on the steps until the man comes," said Sinton. "I'll send you some things to eat with him. What's your name, sonny?"

"Billy," said the boy.

"Well, Billy, I guess you better come with me. I'll take care of him."

Sinton promised the others. He reached a hand to Billy.

"I ain't no baby, I'm a boy," said Billy as he shuffled along beside Sinton, taking a kick at every movable object without regard to his battered toes.

Once they passed a Great Dane dog lolling after its master, and Billy ascended Sinton as if he was a tree and clung to him with trembling hot hands.

"I ain't afraid of that dog," scoffed Billy as he was again placed on the walk, "but on't he took me for a rat or somepin and his teeth cut into my back. If I'd a done right I'd a took the law on him."

Sinton looked down into the indignant little face. The child was bright enough; he had a good head, but, oh, such a body!

Wesley Sinton reached his hand. They were coming into the business part of Onabasha, and the streets were crowded. Billy understood it to mean that he might lose his companion and took a grip. That little hot hand clinging tight to his, the sore feet recklessly scouring the walk, the hungry child panting for breath as he tried to keep even, caught Sinton in a tender, empty spot.

"Say, son," he said, "how would you like to be washed clean and have all the supper your skin could hold and sleep in a good bed?"

"Aw, gee!" said Billy. "I ain't dead yet. Them things is in heaven. Poor folks can't have them. Pa said so."

"Well, you can have them if you want to go with me and get them," promised Sinton.

"Kin I take some to Jimmy and Belle?"

"If you'll come with me and be my joy I'll see that they have plenty."

"What will pa say?"

"Your pa is in that kind of sleep now where he won't wake up, Billy," said Sinton. "I am pretty sure the law will give you to me if you want to come."

"When people don't ever wake up they're dead," announced Billy. "Is my pa dead?"

"Yes, he is," answered Sinton.

"And you'll take care of Jimmy and Belle, too?"

"I can't adopt all three of you," said Sinton. "I'll take you and see that

they are well provided for. Will you come?"

"Yep, I'll come," said Billy. "Let's eat, first thing we do."

"All right," agreed Sinton. "Come into this restaurant." He lifted Billy to the lunch counter and ordered the clerk to give him as many glasses of milk as he wanted and a biscuit. "I think there's going to be fried chicken when we get home, Billy," he said, "so you just take the edge off now and fill up later."

CHAPTER X.

Wherein Billy Creates a Sensation in the Sinton Home.

WHILE Billy lunched Sinton called up the different departments and notified the proper authorities, ending with the Women's Relief association. He sent a basket of food to Belle and Jimmy, bought Billy a pair of trousers and a shirt and went to bring Elnora.

"Why, Uncle Wesley!" cried the girl, "Where did you find Billy?"

"I've adopted him for the time being, if not longer," replied Sinton.

"Where did you get him?" queried the astonished Elnora.

"Well, young woman," said Sinton, "Mr. Brownlee told me the history of your lunch box. It didn't seem so funny to me as it does to the rest of them, so I went to look up the father of Billy's family and make him take care of them or allow the law to do it for him. It will have to be the law."

"He's deader than anything!" broke in Billy. "He can't ever take all the meat any more."

"Billy!" gasped Elnora.

"Never your mind!" said Sinton. "A child don't say such things about a father who loved and raised him right. When it happens the father alone is to blame. You won't hear Billy talk like that about me when I cross over."

"You don't mean you are going to take him to keep?"

"I'll soon need help," said Sinton. "Billy will come in just about right ten years from now, and if I raise him I'll have him the way I want him."

"But Aunt Margaret don't like boys," objected Elnora. "She won't want him in her home."

"In our home," corrected Sinton.

"What makes you want him?" marvelled Elnora.

"God only knows," said Sinton. "Billy ain't so beautiful, and he ain't so smart. I guess it's because he's so human. My heart goes out to him."

"So did mine," said Elnora. "I love him. I'd rather see him eat my lunch than have it myself any time."

"What makes you like him?" asked Sinton.

"Why, I don't know," pondered Elnora. "He's so little, he needs so much, he's got such splendid grit and he's perfectly unselfish with his brother and sister! But we must wash him before Aunt Margaret sees him. I wonder if mother?"

"You needn't bother. I'm going to take him home the way he is," said Sinton. "I want Maggie to see the worst of it."

"I'm afraid," began Elnora.

"So am I," said Sinton, "but I won't give him up. He's taken a sort of grip on my heart. I've always been crazy for a boy. Don't let him hear us."

"Don't let him get killed!" cried Elnora. During their talk Billy had wandered to the edge of the walk and barely escaped the wheels of a passing automobile in an effort to catch a stray kitten that seemed in danger.

Sinton drew Billy back to the walk and held his hand closely. When they



"See me make 'em go!" he shouted as the whip fell a second time.

started home Billy sat on the front seat. He drove with the hitching strap tied to the railing of the dashboard, flourished the whip and yelled with delight. At first Sinton laughed with him, but by the time he left Elnora with several packages at her gate he was looking serious enough.

Margaret was at the door as they drove up the lane. Sinton left Billy in the carriage, hitched the horses and went to explain to her. He had not reached her before she cried, "Look, Wesley, that child! You'll have a runaway!"

Wesley looked and ran. Billy was standing in the carriage slashing the mettlesome horses with the whip.

"See me make 'em go!" he shouted as the whip fell a second time.

He did make them go. They took the hitching post and a few fence palings, which scraped the paint from a

wheel. Sinton missed the lines at the first effort, but the dragging post impeded the horses, and he soon caught them. He led them to the barn and ordered Billy to remain in the carriage while he unhitched. Then leading Billy and carrying his packages he entered the yard.

"You run play a few minutes, Billy," he said. "I want to talk to the nice lady."

The nice lady was looking rather stupefied as Sinton approached her.

"Where in the name of sense did you get that awful child?" she demanded. Her husband told her Billy's story.

"He's half starved. I want to wash him and put clean clothes on him and give him some supper," he said.

"Have you got anything to put on him?"

"Yes."

"Where did you get it?"

"Bought it. It ain't much. All I got didn't cost a dollar."

"A dollar is a good deal when you work for it the way we do."

"Well, I don't know a better place to put it. Have you got any hot water? I'll use this tub at the clister. Please give me some soap and towels."

Instead Margaret pushed by him with a shriek. Billy had played by producing a cord from his pocket, and, having tied the tails of Margaret's white kittens together, he had climbed on a box and hung them across the clothesline. Wild with fright, the kittens were clawing each other to death, and the air was white with fur. The string had twisted, and the frightened creatures could not recognize friends. Margaret stepped back with bleeding hands. Sinton cut the cord with his knife, and the poor little cats raced under the house bleeding and disfigured. Margaret, white with wrath, faced Sinton.

"If you don't hitch up and take that animal back to town," she said, "I will."

Billy threw himself on the grass and began to scream.

"You said I could have fried chicken for supper," he wailed. "You said she was a nice lady."

Sinton lifted him, and something in his manner of handling the child infuriated Margaret. His touch was so gentle! She reached for Billy and gripped his shirt collar in the back. Sinton's hand closed over hers.

"Gently, girl!" he said. "This little body is covered with sores."

"Sores!" she ejaculated. "Sores? What kind of sores?"

"Oh, they might be from bruises made by fists or boot toes, or they might be bad blood from wrong eating, or they might be pure filth. Will you hand me some towels?"

"No, I won't," said Margaret.

"Well, give me some rags, then."

Margaret compromised on pieces of old tablecloth.

Sinton led Billy to the clister, pumped cold water into the tub, poured in a kettle of hot and, beginning at the head, scoured him. The boy shut his little teeth and said never a word, though he twisted occasionally when the soap struck a raw spot. Margaret watched the process from the window in amazed and ever increasing anger. Where did Wesley learn it? How could his big hands be so gentle? Sinton came to the door.

"Have you got any peroxide?"

"A little," she answered stiffly.

"Well, I need about a pint, but I'll begin on what you have."

Margaret handed him the bottle. Wesley took a cup, weakened the drug and said to Billy: "Man, these sores on you must be healed. Then you must eat the kind of food that's fit for little men. I am going to put some medicine on you, and it is going to sting like fire. If it just runs off I won't use any more. If it boils there is poison in these places, and they must be tied up, washed every day, and you must be dosed and kept mighty clean. Now, hold still, because I am going to put it on."

"I think the one on my leg is the worst," said the undaunted Billy, holding out a raw place. Sinton poured on the drug. Billy's body twisted and writhed, but he did not run.

"Gee, look at it boil!" he cried. "I guess they're poison. You'll have to do it to all of them."

Sinton's teeth were set as he watched the boy's face. He poured the drug, strong enough to do effective work, on a dozen places over that little body and bandaged all he could. Billy's lips quivered at times, and his chin jumped, but he did not shed a tear or utter a sound other than to take a deep interest in the boiling.

"Now am I clean?" asked Billy.

"Yes, you are clean outside," said Sinton. "There is some dirty blood in your body, and some bad words in your mouth, that we have to get out, but that takes time. If we put right things to eat into your stomach that will do away with the sores, and if you know that I don't like bad words you won't say them any oftener than you can help. Will you, Billy?"

Billy leaned against Sinton in apparent indifference.

"I want to see me!" he demanded.

"How long until supper, Margaret?" asked Sinton.

"You are going to keep him for supper?" she asked.

"Sure!" said Sinton. "That's what I brought him for. It's likely he never had a good square meal of decent food in his life. He's starved to the bone."

Margaret arose deliberately, removed the white cloth from the supper table and substituted an old red one she used to wrap the bread. She put away the pretty dishes they commonly used and set the table with old plates for pies and kitchen utensils. But she fried the chicken and was generous with milk and honey, snowy bread, gravy, potatoes and fruit.

Sinton repainted the scratched wheel.

He mended the fence, with Billy holding the nails and handing the pickets. Then he filled the old hole, dug a new one and set the hitching post.

Billy hopped on one foot at his task of holding the post steady as the earth was packed round it. There was not the shadow of trouble on his little freckled face. Sinton threw in stones and pounded the earth solid around the post. The sound of a gulping sob attracted him to Billy. The tears were rolling down his cheeks. "If I'd a known you'd have to get down in a hole and work so hard I wouldn't 'a' hit the horses," he said.

"Never your mind, Billy," said Sinton. "You will know next time, so you can think over it and make up your mind whether you really want to be before you strike."

Sinton went to the barn to put away the tools. He thought Billy at his heels, but the boy lagged on the way. A big, snowy turkey gobbler resented the small intruder in his especial preserves, and with spread tail and dragging wings came at him threateningly. If that turkey gobbler had known the sort of things with which Billy was accustomed to holding his own he never would have issued that challenge. Billy accepted instantly. He danced around with stiff arms at his sides and imitated the gobbler. Then came his opportunity and he jumped on the big turkey's back. Wesley heard Margaret's scream in time to see the flying leap and admire its dexterity. The turkey tucked its tail and scurried. Billy slid from its back and as he fell he clutched wildly, caught the folded tail and instinctively hung on for life. The turkey gave a scream and relaxed its muscles. Then it died in disfigured defeat to the haystack. Billy scrambled to his feet holding the tail, and his eyes were bulging.

"Why, the blasted old thing came off!" he said to Sinton, holding out the tail in amazed wonder.

Sinton, caught suddenly, forgot everything and roared. Seeing which, Billy thought a turkey tail of no account and flung that one high above him, shouting with childish laughter as the feathers scattered and fell.

Margaret, watching, burst into tears. Wesley had gone mad. For the first time in her married life she wanted to tell her mother. When Wesley had waited until he was so hungry he could wait no longer he invaded the kitchen to find a cooked supper baking on the back of the stove, while Margaret with red eyes nursed a pair of demoralized white kittens.

"Is supper ready?" he asked.

"It has been for an hour," answered Margaret.

"Why didn't you call us?"

"That 'us' had too much comradeship in it. It irritated Margaret."

"I supposed it would take you even longer than that to fix things decent again. As for my turkey and my poor little kittens they don't matter."

"I am mighty sorry about them, Margaret, you know that. Billy is very bright, and he will soon learn."

"Soon learn!" cried Margaret. "Wesley Sinton, you don't mean to say that you think of keeping that creature here for some time?"

"No; I think of keeping a decent, well behaved little boy."

Margaret set the supper on the table. Seeing the old red cloth, Wesley stared in amazement. Then he understood. Billy capered around in delight.

"Ain't that pretty?" he exclaimed. "I wish Jimmy and Belle could see. We, why, we let eat out of our hands or off a lot drygoods box, and when we fix up a old we have newspaper. We ain't ever had a nice red cloth like this."

Wesley looked straight at Margaret, so intently that she turned away, her face flushing. He stacked the dictionary and the geography of the world on a chair and lifted Billy beside him. He heaped a plate generously, cut the food, put a fork into Billy's little fist and made him eat slowly and properly. Billy did his best. Occasionally greed overcame him, and he used his left hand to pop a bite into his mouth with his fingers. These lapses Wesley patiently overlooked and went on with his general instructions. Luckily Billy did not spill anything on his clothing or the cloth. After supper Wesley took him to the barn until he finished the night work. Then he went and sat by Margaret on the front porch. Billy appropriated the hammock and swung by pulling a rope tied around a tree. The very energy with which he went at the work of swinging himself appealed to Wesley.

"Mercy, but he's an active little body!" he said. "There isn't a lazy bone in him. See how he works to pay for his fun."

"There goes his foot through it!" cried Margaret. "Wesley, he shall not ruin my hammock."

"Of course he shan't!" said Wesley. "Wait, Billy; let me show you."

Thereupon he explained to Billy that ladies wearing beautiful white dresses sat in hammocks, so little boys must not put their dusty feet in them. They must just sit in them and let their feet hang down. Billy immediately sat and allowed his feet to swing.

"Margaret," said Sinton after a long silence on the porch, "Isn't it true that if Billy had been a half starved scrawny cat, dog or animal of any sort that you would have pitied and helped care for it and been glad to see me get any pleasure out of it I could?"

"Yes," said Margaret coldly.

"But because I brought a child with an immortal soul there is no welcome."

"That isn't a child. It's an animal."

"You just said you would have welcomed an animal."

"Not a wild one. I meant a tame beast."

"Billy is not a beast," said Wesley hotly. "He is a very dear little boy. Margaret, you've always done the

church going and Bible reading for this family. How do you reconcile that 'suffer little children to come unto me' with the way you are treating Billy?"

Margaret arose. "I haven't treated that child. I have only let him alone. I can barely hold myself. He needs the hide tanned about off him."

"If you'd cared to look at his body you'd know that without cutting into a place to strike without cutting into a raw spot," said Sinton. "Besides, Billy has not done a thing for which a child should be punished. He is only full of life, no training and with a boy's love of mischief. He is just a bully little chap, and I love him."

"Oh, good heavens!" cried Margaret, going into the house as she spoke.

CHAPTER XI.

Wherein Mrs. Comstock and Mrs. Sinton Clash Over Billy.

SINTON sat still. At last Billy, tired of the swing, came to him and leaned his slight body against the big knee.

"Am I going to sleep here?" he asked.

"Sure you are," said Sinton.

"Where can he sleep?" he asked Margaret.

"I'm sure I don't know," she answered.

"Oh, I can sleep in any place," said Billy, "on the floor or anywhere. Home I sleep on pa's coat on a store box, and Jimmy and Belle they sleep on the store box too. I sleep between them so's I don't roll off and crack my head. Ain't you got a store box and a coat?"

Sinton arose and opened a folding lounge. Then he brought an armload of clean horse blankets from a closet.

"These don't look like the nice white bed a little boy should have, Billy," he said, "but we'll make them do. This will beat a store box all hollow."

Billy took a long leap for the lounge. When he found it bounced he proceeded to bounce until he was tired. By that time the blankets had to be refolded. Wesley had Billy take one end and help, while both of them seemed to enjoy the job. Then Billy lay down and curled up in his clothes like a little dog. But sleep would not come. Finally he sat up. He stared around restlessly. Then he arose, went to Sinton and leaned against his knee. Sinton picked up the boy and folded his arms around him. Billy sighed in rapturous content.

"That bed feels so lost like," he said. "Jimmy always jabbed me on one side and Belle on the other, and so I knew I was there."

Billy slid from Sinton's arms and walked toward Margaret until he reached the middle of the room. Then he stopped and at last sat on the floor. Finally he lay down and closed his eyes. "This feels more like my bed; if only Jimmy and Belle was here to crowd up a little so it wasn't so alone like."

"Won't I do, Billy?" asked Sinton in a husky voice.

Billy moved restlessly. "Seems like—seems like—toward night as if a body got kind o' lonesome for a woman person—like her."

Billy indicated Margaret. "You don't like boys, do you?" he questioned.

SOIL CONSERVATION IS A DUTY

A FARMER OWES IT TO HIS CHILDREN AND FUTURE GENERATION

His Farm Should Be Left More Fertile Than He Found It—Proper Care Increases Soil Fertility.

Our agricultural papers of the present time and of the past have been filled with methods of how to farm better and the money profits to be derived from the use of better methods in farming until now almost every farmer knows how to farm better than he is doing. Hundreds know how to maintain their soil and keep it in better condition than they are doing, and through neglect, indifference and carelessness, are letting soil fertility go to waste.

The great majority of land owning farmers of the United States intend to use the same farm for agricultural purposes the remainder of their life, then turn it over to their children, many of whom will continue to farm the same land. How many of these men ever stopped to think what a great handicap they would be placing on the future prosperity of a child by bequeathing to him a farm worn out in fertility; one on which taxes were high and the producing capacity very low, low in fertility because of years of careless handling? Is it not the duty of every farmer to leave the land as rich as he found it, and in as good tillable condition? Certainly; he owes that to his children and future generations. If a few of the farmers of the past generation or many more of the present generation could fore-



A Well-Kept West Virginia Farm.

see their posterity eking a bare existence on a wornout farm or trying to put back in that soil some of the lost fertility, they would doubtless be shocked. The country is coming to this if present practices are continued.

The farmer must prevent useless wasting of lands, leaching and loss of manures because they are not stored and spread properly and use a proper rotation of crops. It can not pay to waste plant food which will later need to be replaced with commercial fertilizers. Too many farmers are priding themselves in the vain glory of a bank account—dollars placed in the bank by robbing the farm. Which is the safest place of deposit, a rich field or a commercial bank? Placing money in the bank by raising one kind of grain crop continuously on a new field and selling the product off the farm, returning nothing to the soil, has but one effect on the land—a short period of profitable tillage.

A comparison can be drawn between the soil and a work animal. Work a mule very hard for a short time and give it poor food and care and its period of usefulness is short and the total amount of labor produced small. With good care and feed the animal will do a normal amount of work every day for many years and the total amount of labor produced is large. Take an acre of newly cleared land and for a few years it will produce a large crop of corn every year, but soon begins to fail, and not many years need be in the series for the yearly average of production to become small enough to make the crop unprofitable one. With proper rotation of crops and care of the land a crop can be gotten which will be profitable and a series of years will show a profit for the labor of the farmer. You can probably afford to wear out the mule quickly and buy a new one, but the day of buying new land and abandoning the old is over. An animal will naturally die, but soil properly cared for will last forever. The fertility is in the soil if properly handled and made available. Look at the land in the old countries—England, admitted to have the best farmers in the world, is producing more per acre on her old land than the American is on his newer fields. The Chinese are farming lands which they have tilled for hundreds of years, but there farmers care properly for their soil.

The man who knows he is not properly caring for his land and does not do anything to remedy the evil, is no better than any other man who is robbing the people, whether by a crime punishable by law or not. It is a great wrong to waste the fertility of the soil, for it is the soil which is to furnish the food to this and all coming generations. S. B. NICHOLS, College of Agriculture, West Virginia University.

FARMERS SHOULD RAISE MORE MULES

THE PROFITS OF THE FARM MAY BE GREATLY INCREASED

By This Class of Stock Raising—United States Government Needs More Mules.

The South has been the home of the American trotting and saddle horse, but of late years there has been a growing necessity for draft horses and mules, due to the fact that the farmer needs a greater amount of power on the farm to profitably conduct his agricultural work. This can be done in two ways, either by a greater number of horses or through the use of larger horses. The horse-drawn machinery on the farm at the present time is gradually increasing the area which one man farms.

The use of large horses and machinery is a large factor in determining the profits of the farmer. The most profitable farms of to-day have more and better horses and are also



These Mules Sold for \$600.

raising more colts than the less profitable farms. The profits from each farm could be materially increased if one team on the farm consisted of a span of mares, preferably of heavy type, and require each mare to produce a draft colt or mule each year.

If the date of foaling is properly timed, the use of the pair of mares for farm work is not interfered with in the least. The work can be done with brood mares on the farm as with any horse power, and in addition a return to the farm products of a colt worth from \$100 to \$125, when one year old. The demand for heavy draft horses and mules is greater to-day than ever before, but the supply can not meet the demand, especially of the latter.

The United States government is paying out millions of dollars for draft mules that are produced throughout the different states of the union. This being true, the farmers can not afford to produce a colt of the roadster or saddle type, when he can produce a draft colt or mule that will demand a higher price at the age of one to three years.

C. A. LUEDER, Instructor in Veterinary Science, West Virginia University.

MOLTING IN THE HENS

When winter eggs are desired it is very essential to have the hen shed her feathers early in the fall, so that an entire new coat covers the body before the cold weather begins. If the molting is delayed, the production of new feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowl and so much of the elements of her food are needed for the plumage production that usually she is not able to produce eggs before the spring months.

The proper months for molting are August, September and October. If molting is completed during the fall months, the hen begins winter in good condition, and if properly housed and fed, may produce eggs during the entire winter.

Many methods have been tried to hasten the molting season and thus secure more eggs in winter. All methods are more or less injurious to the fowls, and poultrymen who desire vitality as well as utility stand by Nature's methods for the molting hen. The Van Dresser method of promoting an early molt is considered the nearest to Nature's method. "It consists in withholding food, either wholly or in part, for a few days, which stops egg production, and reduces the weight of the fowls, and then feeding heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of the feathers and general building up of the system."

The fowls are kept in small yards where nothing but green food and water are given them for two weeks. After this time they are liberally fed a ration rich in protein or nitro genous food, which is especially valuable for the growth of feathers.

A mixture made of 4 parts wheat, 6 parts corn, 1 part beef scraps, and 1 part linseed meal forms a very good molting ration. With this should be fed plenty of green grass, clover or alfalfa.

During the entire molting period great care should be exercised to keep everything about the poultry house and yards clean and sanitary. All droppings and cast off feathers should be removed daily.

College of Agriculture, Morgantown, W. Va.

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M.S. Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator

Holing Up The Vegetables

Three things are necessary in holing up vegetables and apples. First, they must be kept from freezing; Second, they must be kept comparatively dry; Third, they need ventilation. A very simple method of accomplishing all three of these results is as follows:

A place large enough to hold all the vegetables and apples you wish to put away should be dug out about a foot deep and the bottom should be covered with old boards, puncheons or flat like rails. Then boards, say about six inches wide, or rails should be set up edgewise around the sides so as to be able to make a deeper pile of the vegetables. Put a moderate covering of straw over this floor and then begin at one end to pile up the potatoes. Drive a couple of stakes into the ground along the end of the floor so as to set short boards on edge to pile the potatoes against. When you have got most of the potatoes in, you can tell about how much space they will take, then use more short boards for a partition and pile in your turnips, say, against the other side to hold the boards in place as you fill in the rest of the potatoes. Proceed in this way partitioning off all your different vegetables from each other, and from the apples till all are in place. They may be heaped up two or two

and a half feet along the ridge. Now take three boards as long as your hole and about six inches wide. Set two of them on edge, lay the third along on top and nail it to the two on edge, thus making a trough. Place this trough upside down along the ridge of your vegetables and then spread a good covering of straw or leaves over trough and all before throwing up the dirt. Cover over with enough dirt to leave a trench deeper than the floor of the hole, all around, then set short boards all around to drain off the rain and snow.

The ventilator at the top can be closed at the ends during extremely cold weather to prevent freezing. Be sure to remember where each kind of vegetable was put, so as to be able to get what you want at various times without disturbing others. When the hole is opened up during the winter to get a supply it should be covered up again very carefully to keep out water and prevent freezing. Two or three weeks' supply should be taken out at once so as to disturb the hole as little as possible.

Vegetables holed up in this way will come out in the spring as nice and fresh as when they were put in, and apples will keep much longer than if left in the open.

Caring for Calves

In order to obtain a beef animal of the right form and quality it is necessary to start with the calf. Great changes have taken place in the last few years in the methods of feeding calves. Careful feeders now are agreed that the best way to raise calves is to let them suck for a few weeks then take them from the cows and teach them to drink whole milk first, then begin to mix a little fresh skim milk with it and gradually increase the skim milk until in a few weeks no whole milk is needed. Calves should be taught to eat some grain and bran when only a few weeks old. It is a very good thing to have some flaxseed meal to mix with the bran or other grain, or just stir it into the milk. This meal is a good substitute for cream and is very much cheaper.

If calves are to be raised profitably they must never have a setback in any way, for it takes both time and money to make up what was lost. The general care of the calves as regards shelter, good clean water and pasture (clover pasture is the best) is of nearly as great importance as the feeding. Be sure the calves have a shelter to go into when it is cold or rainy. If there is no barn room a shed should be built, something after the order of the one described in The Citizen, Oct. 24th.

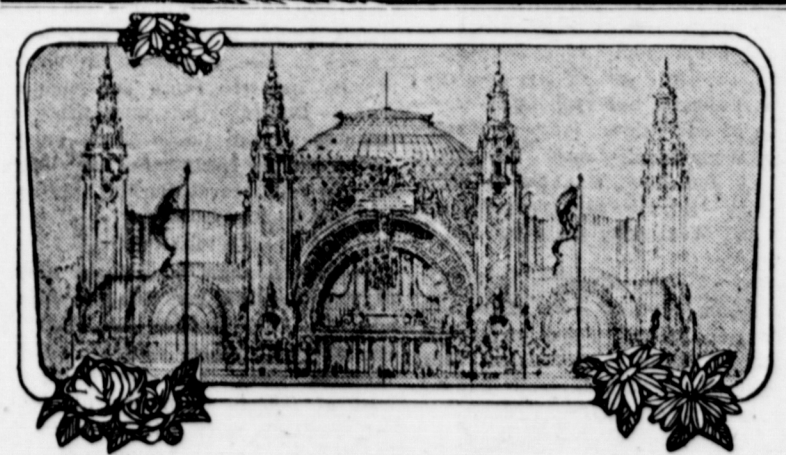
It takes much less feed to keep them in good condition if they can stay in a warm place, and it is even more important to shelter them now in the fall before they are used to cold weather than later on when their systems have become adapted to the cold.

One of the cheapest and best feeds for calves this time of year is the soft corn and nubbins as you sort

them from the corn you are putting away in the crib. These soft ears and nubbins should be chopped into thin slices not over half an inch thick with the corn cutter for calves under six months old. Sprinkle about one-fourth as much bran over the chopped corn as there is corn itself and give the calves all the fodder and clover hay they want to eat. Continue this through the winter and in the early spring after your soft corn is gone take ear corn to the mill and have it ground up cob and all for the calves continuing to mix bran with this feed. Continue this feeding until May, gradually diminishing the amount as the grass gets better. If you have a good patch of rye, as every farmer should have, the calves can begin to get some grazing early in March, and that will keep them growing well till your orchard grass comes on early in April. By the middle of April orchard grass will be large enough to begin to diminish the grain feed materially.

Good calves wintered in this way will grow right along during the summer and should weigh 600 to 700 lbs. by fall, and should be worth \$25 to \$35. But you now have them in condition to double your money on them in a year, so don't sell them, but have enough corn and clover hay on hand to keep them till the next fall when they should weigh 1,000 to 1,100 pounds and be worth \$60 to \$75 a head. Every farmer that will get good shorthorn or hereford stock and raise good crops can do this.

Couldn't Be a Poem. "I used to think she was a perfect poem." "Well, isn't she?" "No; she's not a poem at all." "Why not?" "She has been snapped up and married by a magazine editor."—Houston Post.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

ONE of the most notable buildings at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 will be the great Palace of Horticulture, constructed of glass, covering over five acres, or two city squares in extent, and surmounted by a dome 150 feet high. The Palace of Horticulture will be set in a great tropical garden near the main entrance to the exposition grounds. It will be 672 feet long and its greatest width will be 320 feet. An impressive nave eighty feet high will run the length of the building and paralleling the central nave on either side will be two side aisles fifty feet in height. At the main entrance to the building a huge arch will be adorned with classic bas-reliefs suggestive of the purpose of the structure. The entrance and interior of the Palace of Horticulture will be decorated with trellises upon which flowering vines will be trained. When the exposition opens the Horticultural Building will appear as if set in the heart of a marvelous garden. Although wood will be used in connection with glass the Palace of Horticulture will be in every sense a glass palace; it will be the largest glass structure ever built. During the night illuminations at the exposition the vast surface of the building will present unusual and beautiful reflections.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial. FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. **THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE** furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	SPRING TERM
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Room	5.00	7.00	5.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.00	6.75
Amount due Sept. 11, 1912	\$20.05	\$22.00	\$21.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 30, 1912	9.45	9.00	6.75
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.00	\$28.20
If paid in advance	\$29.50	\$31.00	\$28.20
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Room	5.00	7.00	5.00
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	6.75
Amount due January 1, 1913	\$20.00	\$22.00	\$21.45
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 12, 1913	9.00	9.00	6.75
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$28.20
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.00	\$28.20
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00
Room	5.00	7.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 26, 1913	\$16.75	\$18.75	\$16.75
Board 5 weeks, due Apr. 30, 1913	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$23.50	\$25.50	\$23.50
If paid in advance	\$23.50	\$25.50	\$23.50

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	14.00	12.00	10.00	36.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Business course studies for students in other departments:				
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50	27.00
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00	18.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50	5.40

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

*This does not include the dollar deposit, nor money for books or laundry.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Hurry! Fall Term began September 11.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

Free Dispensaries For Treating Hookworm Disease

THE county dispensaries for the free examination and treatment for hookworm disease have been phenomenally successful. Though they were not established until the spring of 1911 and then in only two

More than 100 counties have made the small provision of money necessary to have the dispensary campaigns. The county authorities make a small appropriation to defray the local expenses for drugs, advertising and ex-



STATE AND COUNTY FREE DISPENSARY FOR HOOKWORM DISEASE. states, before the close of that year nine states had them in operation. Entirely new as they were, 87,000 persons were treated through them during the first few months of their establishment in 1911. Twenty-three thousand were treated during the very severe winter months of January, February and March of 1912, and the work is gaining further headway.

penses occasioned by a laboratory man to assist the physician in charge of the dispensary. Usually five points in a county are selected for the dispensaries, and each one is open one day of each week for five or six weeks, giving an opportunity to people in all sections of the county to receive successive treatments each week until completely cured.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW

A tenth of what is going on in Town, State, Nation and World if you fail to take

THIS PAPER

Order It Now! Order It Now!

TO THE GIRLS IN THE MOUNTAINS

Berea is building a new hall. Perhaps we shall call it "Faith Hall" for it is being started without any money in the expectation that we shall find friends who will pay for the lumber and the labor necessary for its construction.

This building is especially for those girls who ought to be in Berea the coming winter. Last year we were obliged to discourage and send away a considerable number. This year we are going to provide for at least one hundred more than ever before.

Now girls, this is your chance. Plan at once and let us know that you are coming so that we can have your room ready. Every young lady who wishes to improve and make progress the coming winter should lay her plans now.

The entire expenses for the Winter Term in Berea, twelve weeks, are \$29 and any girl can earn from \$6 to \$10 without interfering with her studies. Bring \$21 to start with and have \$5 more in reach as needed. And you don't need to prepare expensive clothing. Come to Berea and you will find here some of the very best young people from all parts of Kentucky and from many other states. You may be a stranger almost at the start, but by the end of the month you will have more friends in Berea, and good ones too, than anywhere else in the world.

Let us have Faith Hall full of the right kind of girls, January first.

JACKSON COUNTY CLOVER BOTTOM

Clover Bottom, Nov. 10.—The election passed off quietly, the Progressive Party carrying this precinct two to one. Altho J. W. Langley, the Republican nominee for Congress led by 3 to one over the Progressive candidate.—Married, the 7th, Miss Randa Atrio VanWinkle to Mr. Owen Bicknell. The bride is the only daughter of J. F. VanWinkle. The groom is one of the four orphan children of W. O. Bicknell. We wish them well in life. — Miss Ollie Hatfield, our school teacher visited home folks at Kerby Knob, the 9th and 10th. — Married on the 26th of Oct., Miss Almer Smith of Shirley to Mr. Grover Hunter of Duluth. The bride is the youngest daughter of John Smith.

The groom is the youngest son of the Widow Hunter of Red Lick. We wish them a long and prosperous life.—Shird Baker, who has been in the west for several years, returned home a few days ago.—A. C. Bicknell is planning to move away in a few days to Ohio.—Edward Collinsworth is planning to move into the Elisha Isaacs property in a few days.—Miss Buford Engle is visiting relatives at Gray Hawk for a few days.—Squire Engle will hold his regular court at the voting house in this District on the 16th, there being a number of important cases for trial on that day.

HUGH

Hugh, Nov. 11.—Mrs. Mary Hale is quite sick with lagrippe.—Emma Hurley is some better. The doctor says there is some chance for her recovery.—Mrs. Lena Powell and son visited relatives at Conway, recently.—Mrs. Malissa Azbill gave the young folks a singing last Wednesday night in honor of her brother who is visiting her from Middletown, Ohio.—Miss Virgie Powell is sick.—Martin Abrams has returned from Ohio.—Geo. Bengie is building a stone chimney to his residence.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Click visited relatives at Kerby Knob last Sunday.—John Henry visited at W. R. Bengie's last Sunday.—Miss Anna Powell visited the school at this place last Thursday and gave an interesting talk.—Vincent Fowler went home with his teacher last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bengie visited Mr. Joe Alexander, Sunday.

KERBY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Nov. 9.—Rev. Hacker assisted by Rev. Childress of Rockcastle County held a very interesting meeting at the Baptist church last week. There were nine additions to the church.—Henry Click and family visited Mrs. Click's parents at Dreyfus last week.—Myrtle and Bessie Click who are attending school at Berea visited home folks a few days last week.—John and Mildred Lane of Berea visited relatives at this place from Saturday until Tuesday.—Walter Williams is all smiles over the arrival of a boy at his home, Oct. 25th.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Duch Isaacs, Oct. 25th, a boy.—Bertha Pokwell was the guest of Flossie Click, Sunday.—Mrs. G. W. Johnson visited her little daughter at the Danville School last week. He found her getting along nicely.

ISAACS

Isaacs, Nov. 8.—We are having some real nice weather.—Gathering corn is all the go now.—Levi Purkey has moved to Moores Creek where he will make his future home.—Died, recently, Mrs. Clara Denham of this place. Mrs. Denham was a faithful member of the Green Hill Missionary Baptist church and well beloved by all who knew her. We wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to all her friends and relatives and especially her husband and children.—Grant Nichols has sold his farm to our County Judge, J. W. Mullins, and

is moving on R. E. Nichols' land.—Albert Powell has gone to Idamay on a business trip.—Messrs. Hunley and Pennington and son have moved their mill to Pond Lick Branch near G. W. Langdon's place.—Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Davis were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sexton, Saturday and Sunday.—Elijah Cornett and Henry Gabbard of Parrot attended church at Green Hill, Sunday.—A combined funeral of J. H. Denham and R. E. Denham will be preached at Green Hill church on Sunday, Dec. 22, by Bro. James Brewer of Corbin and Pro. G. P. Hacker.—John Seals has moved to Hazelpatch.—John Gabbard has purchased the Rubie Helton farm near Seven Pines School house.—Tom Brewer is putting a new roof on his dwelling house.—W. H. Davis has rented his farm on Pond Lick to a Mr. Anderson of Anville.

PRIVETT

Privett, Nov. 8.—We have had some very pleasant weather and the people are doing bustling business hauling logs in this vicinity.—Mr. Harry Brandenburg and family are visiting his father-in-law, L. J. Peters, this week.—Emery Robertson has purchased a mule for which he paid a hundred dollars.—Marcus Cook has been very poorly with lagrippe for the past two weeks.—J. J. Brumback sold two nice mules to Dan Ward, recently.—John Morris, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.—Miss Rebecca Farmer left, Wednesday, for Cincinnati, Ohio, where she will be employed for a while.—J. J. Brumback entertained a large crowd last Saturday night.—W. R. Amyx and Godfrey Isaacs were in this vicinity this week buying turkeys. They were paying 11 cents per pound.—The Misses May and Sophia Madden were the guests of Mollie Peters, Friday night.—Silas Peters will soon have his new dwelling house done and will occupy it at an early date.—Mrs. A. J. Hamilton gave a quilting, Saturday, and invited quite a number of people.—James Flanery, stove manager, for Lee Congleton, was in this vicinity attending to business, recently.

LAUREL COUNTY VIVA

Viva, Nov. 2.—Mrs. Addie Centers, her daughter, Zelma, and niece, Maud Parsley, returned last week from a visit at Corbin. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Centers' brother, Mr. Brumitt.—Miss Aiva Fyke of Corbin is visiting her sister, Mrs. Vina Miller.—Died, Oct. 31st, Little Nellie Tackett of membranous croup. Her body was taken to Pittsburgh for burial.—F. C. Jones is confined to his room with grippe.—The principal of the school, Mr. Farris, was absent last week on account of a cold.—Mrs. James Thompson of Drokesboro, who has been visiting at this place and East Bernstadt, returned home accompanied by her little granddaughter, Tevis Thompson, who will visit her until Christmas.

OWSLEYCOUNTY COW CREEK

Cow Creek, Nov. 9.—The election passed off peaceably at this place. The total vote cast at Cow Creek was 215, of this number Taft received 169, Roosevelt 25, and Wilson 21. Taft carried Owsley County by 357 majority.—Mrs. Lucy Gabbard of Booneville, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Minter.—Bro. Ike Gabbard preached the funeral of Mrs. Lizzie Moore at Esau last Sunday.—Lee Clark who is teaching at Prestonsburg, Ky., was home to vote.—B. T. Huff has returned home from Leslie County.—Edna, the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Gabbard, has typhoid fever.—Some of our citizens were at Booneville, Wednesday.—James W. Baker age 83 and blind was out to vote, Tuesday.—Ed. Eversole spent Wednesday and Wednesday night at R. W. Minter's.

STURGEON

Sturgeon, Nov. 4.—Born to the wife of Harlan Brewer, a fine girl. Her name is Marie.—Rev. J. S. Ward preached here, Saturday and Sunday. He is also conducting a ten days Singing School at Big Springs on Saturdays and Sundays when his time is not taken up in church service.—Jas. Smith has moved into his new dwelling.—Jno. Margraves of Blake and J. S. Land of Island City, are erecting a new dwelling for W. G. Brewer.—Harvey Biggs and son, Willie, erected a chimney for R. S. Wilson the past week.—J. H. Brewer has moved from property belonging to B. L. Brewer to property belonging to L. B. Brewer.—W. M. Napier and wife visited her brother-in-law, J. I.

Hughes, at Idamay, Saturday and Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Nov. 7.—The School Improvement League continues with its good work. They held a most delightful box supper last Thursday night and realized about seventeen dollars.—Millard Brown has taken our popular shoe drummer, T. J. Robinson, to some of his business places this week.—Miss Malvery Rawlings was called to London last week to visit Mrs. Hiram McCreary who was sick.—The Baker family where there are three sick patients with typhoid are all getting better.—Mrs. Lida Brown has been very sick with the same disease.—T. C. Daniel moved his family to the home lately purchased from Allen Hurst, who has moved to London.—Wm. Rawlings and family of Manchester visited their relatives here last week.—We are very sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Eli Jarrett.—Green Allen is about to occupy his beautiful new home which he built himself.—Peter Jarrett and family who have been living in Illinois are visiting his father.—Mrs. Dr. Hornsby and some of her children visited her son and his wife in McKee the early part of the week. She reports a very pleasant trip.—A. J. Neely of East Bernstadt moved into the vacant house of Chas. Thompson.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, Oct. 26.—Big Jack Frost came, Wednesday morning, in earnest.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf returned from Louisville, Friday, where he had been attending the Masonic Lodge. He reports a profitable and enjoyable session.—Mrs. Ellen Burch returned from Gray Hawk, Thursday, where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Rhoda Edwards.—Messrs. G. W. Bishop, Dan and Henry Clark, all of California, are visiting friends and relatives here.—Mrs. Lou Boggs, who has been staying with her brother, Henry Kowlett, has gone to Travelers Rest to stay with her mother.—J. M. King has sold his farm to T. A. Becknell for \$1,100.—A new baby was born to the wife of Riley Burch, Wednesday. Her name is Virgie May.—Sam King, formerly from the state of Washington, has bought the farm of Robt. Peters for \$4,000, Peters reserving the timber from 16 inches up.—M. K. Sandlin has returned from near Lexington where he had been working.—Mrs. Jane Thompson has been very ill, but is better now.—Cam Hensley and Farmer Woods are out of school this week on account of sickness.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf goes to Laurel Creek today to attend church.

VINE

Vine, Nov. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Clark are all smiles over the arrival of a fine girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Creech who have been visiting relatives at this place have returned home.—The singing at the Silver Mine School is progressing nicely with Felix and Matt Pennington as teachers.—Mrs. Henry Pennington is very poorly.—Miss Bertha Bowles of Fariston visited friends at this place last week.—Miss Lottie Maupin who is staying at Welchburg visited home folks last Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Hurley of London visited the latter's parents, J. M. Wilson, last week.—The little daughter of G. W. Browning is very sick.—The protracted meeting conducted by the Rev. Riley closed Thursday night. He will come again next Saturday.—Felix Burns and Miss Sophia Campbell spent Tuesday with friends on Moores Creek.—Everybody is busy gathering corn and digging coal.—Dillard Whittemore made a business trip to Goose Creek today.—Miss Bessie Neely who has been visiting relatives at Burning Springs returned home, Wednesday.

OBITUARY

The death angel visited the home of Will Callihan last Sunday night and took from it their son, Charlie. He leaves a father, mother, three brothers and three sisters and a host of friends to mourn his loss. His remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground near his home. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

MADISON COUNTY KINGSTON

Kingston, Nov. 11.—Miss Anna Roberts is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. J. Clark.—Willie Sandlin of Winchester who is now in school at Berea spent from Saturday until Monday with his uncle, John C. Powell and family.—Evan Adams who has been spending the past week with

his family, left, Monday, for Whitesburg, where he will resume his position as overseer on the railroad.—The Misses Eva Lewis, Lydia Young, Fairy Settle, Willie Sandlin, and Hugh Lewis spent Sunday with Suda and Green Powell.—Misses Tressie Riddle and Bertha Harp of Lexington spent last week with their cousin, Mrs. Julia Riddle Maupin.—Miss Verna Parks and Bernice Robinson spent from Saturday until Monday with their parents at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Cam Lewis spent Sunday with Mrs. Nannie Hill.—The Misses Mabel and Lella Flanery were visiting in Berea, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Reed Hazelwood will leave in a few days for Middletown, O., where they will make their home.—Miss Suda Powell was shopping in Berea, Monday.

WHITES STATION

Whites Station, Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Twigg left for Florida last Wednesday where they will spend the winter.—Mrs. Jno. Wilds, from Richmond, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. Jno. Cochran, of this place.—Bennie Fortune visited Miss Ethel Brown, Sunday.—Blanche Smith gave a party, Tuesday night, in honor of her teacher, Miss Gertrude Todd. Those present were the Misses Jennie Ritter, Gertrude Todd and Blanche Smith, Messrs. Farris and Luther Maupin, Colonel Fortune, Horace Burton, William, Cecil, Jennings and Veda Ritter and Harber Smith. They all report a very nice time.—Mr. and Mrs. Buck Johnson made a business trip to Richmond, Tuesday.—Mr. Chester Parks, from Berea, visited Miss Gertrude Todd, Sunday.—Jno. Fortune and family spent Sunday with friends at Bobtown.—Messrs. Ben and Colonel Fortune visited the Misses Brown, Thursday.—Tom Ballard and wife of Rogersville were visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Buck Johnson, Saturday and Sunday.—The boys of Whites Station fired several guns, Wednesday night, celebrating the election of the new President.—Miss Mollie Fortune from Richmond spent last week with Grace Fortune.

ESTILL COUNTY WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, Nov. 4.—The Misses Mollie Arvine and Anna Flynn were visiting in Irvine the latter part of last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Edwards were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Scrivner, Sunday night.—Jas. Sparks and family visited relatives in Berea and Lexington last week.—Mrs. A. B. Kelley and Miss Ella Park spent Wednesday of last week with Miss Lena Kelley on Red Lick.—Robert Flynn attended County Court at Richmond, Monday.—Mr. Joe Wagers visited his sister, Mrs. Simp Ward, at Drip Rock a few days last week.—The Misses Maggie Hinds, Anna M. Wagers and Anna M. Flynn, and the Messrs. Earnest Centers, and Elliott Rogers were the guests of Miss Kate Wagers, Saturday night and Sunday.

GET READY FOR WINTER TERM

The Winter Term of Berea College opens on Wednesday, Jan. 1st. Students should be on hand if possible on Monday or Tuesday but it is not advisable for them to come before that time.

The attendance in all departments has been growing very rapidly, and last winter a good many students had to be turned away for lack of accommodations. This year some new buildings are under construction, and several dwelling houses will be equipped for use of students. It is very important, however, for all that are intending to be here to engage rooms in advance. A moment's thought will show that it is impossible to provide accommodations for an unlimited number on short notice. All who intend to be here for the Winter Term should write immediately, and send One Dollar for deposit for reservation of a room so that we shall be sure that they are really coming. I shall be glad to correspond and answer questions.

Cordially yours,
D. Walter Morton, Secretary,
Berea, Ky.

POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE

"Written So You Can Understand It"
300 Pictures Every
400 Articles
250 Pages Month

A wonderful story of the Progress of this Mechanical Age. Instructive, but more fascinating than any fiction. A magazine for Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Farmers, Business Men, Manufacturers, Mechanics. Has 1,200,000 readers every month. Interests everybody. When you see one you understand why. Ask the man who reads it. Your newsdealer will show you one; or write the publishers for a free sample copy.
The "Shop Notes" Dept. of 20 pages, tells easy ways to do things—How to make repairs, and articles for home and shop, etc.
"Amateur Mechanics" 10 pages, tells how furniture, wireless, boats, engines, magic, and all the things a boy loves.
\$1.50 per year, single copies 15 cents
ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER Or Address
POPULAR MECHANICS MAGAZINE
223 Washington St., Chicago

KEEPING the quality of your goods a secret is what you accomplish when you don't advertise them.

You know they're best; so do a few others! But the general public—are they informed? Tell them! Don't keep it a dark secret.

Let the light shine through the columns of this paper.

Berea Printing School

Department of Berea College

(The Citizen is a specimen of our work.)

PRINTS HAND-BILLS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, REPORTS, SERMONS AND BOOKS IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

Your patronage is asked to help self-supporting students, and to insure your getting your money's worth.

CALL AT THE OFFICE OR SEND ORDERS BY MAIL. YOU WILL GET SATISFACTION. TERMS CASH. ADDRESS

Berea Printing School BERE, KY.

Houses to Rent

To those who have children to educate and wish to reside in Berea for a longer or shorter time to enjoy its educational advantages, the College has a number of houses, large and small, some of them partly furnished, to rent on reasonable terms. Address

THE COLLEGE TREASURER BERE, KY.

THE Berea Hospital

Nurse Training School of Berea College

HAS BEST OPERATING ROOM AND ALL MODERN APPLIANCES FOR CARE OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF PATIENTS. HOSPITAL TREATMENT GREATLY INCREASES PROSPECTS OF RECOVERY.

Rates One Dollar a day and up. Road for prompt payment required. For further particulars address

THE BERE, HOSPITAL BERE, KY.

GO TO Settle's and Haley's Big Store

at Big Hill, Ky.

See It Jam Full of Nice Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Tinware, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Meal, Lard and All Kinds of Groceries. See their Very Low Prices!